FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1849. [NO. 1663.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs. Pemberton.

April 9, 1849. 62tf

New Spring and Summer MILLINERY.

MISS F. MITCHELL

HAS just received and opened her SPRING and SUMMER MILLINERY, to which she invites the attention of the public.

April 7, 1849. 62tf

Summer Clothing.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO. have just received their NEW stock of

Spring & Summer Clothing,

CONSISTING OF

Sack, Dress and Frock Coats; Pants and Vests; To which they invite public attention.

—ALSO—

20 packages Loaf, Crushed, and Refined Sugars.

April 7, 1849. 62tf

JAMES KYLE

HAS received his entire supply of SPRING and SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Plain and Plaid Silks,
Muslins, Lawns and Ginghams,
Jaconets, Cambric and Medium Muslins,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Calicoes in great variety,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Silk and Cotton Hose and Gloves,
Cotton and Linen Pants stuff,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Bolting Cloths, *Ankei*,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

With many other articles,—making one of the largest assortments of Goods ever offered for sale in this place; all of which being purchased for Cash, are offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, for cash or to punctual customers.

April 6, 1849. 62tf

HATS! HATS!! BOOTS!! SHOES!!

THE Subscriber invites the attention of his friends and the public to his large assortment of Fresh Spring and Summer GOODS, which he is now receiving, consisting of the latest and most fashionable styles of Gentlemen's, Boys', and Infants'

Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; the latest styles Gentlemens' Dress Fur, Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, & Brush Hats and Caps,

Together with a general assortment of all other kinds found in this market, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Infants' BOOTS & SHOES.

☞ Persons wishing any thing in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. His goods are selected with great care, and will be sold very cheap for cash.

California or North Carolina Gold will be taken at the highest market price, in exchange for goods.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

April 5, 1849. 62tf

$10 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on Thursday night the 29th March, a large yellow Horse, white mane and tail, the hair rubbed off the tail near the root, about 8 years old this Spring, and very fleshy; has a very fast walk, and is a swift trotter in harness. The name of the thief is not known. He stopped at my house on Thursday night, and said he was travelling from Virginia to Tennessee—says he has been in the Mexican war, and no doubt will be talking about it, as he is a very talkative character. He had on, when at my house, a grey overcoat, a brown frock coat, and a small cap—has long dark straight hair, rough beard, light color; supposed to be about six feet high, spare made, sharp face, 35 or 40 years old. He went back towards Fayetteville, and crossed Big Rockfish on Friday morning about 9 o'clock, at Davis's Bridge.

I will give $10 for the delivery of the horse, and $20 for the apprehension of the thief.

S. GOODWIN,
Richmond county, N. C.

Brightsville P. O., S. C., April 7. 62-2w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1849.

Elizabeth Bogle et al., *vs.* Harriet Strong, Executor of Elizabeth Auld, et al.

Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Michael Auld, one of the Legatees of Elizabeth Auld, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for the said Michael Auld to appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, Anno Domini, 1849.

64] J. McLAURIN.

FOR THE LADIES!

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF PERFUMERY, &c., CONSISTING IN PART OF

Extracts for the Handkerchief, viz:

"Boquet de Caroline." | "Jockey Club."
"West End." | "Eglantine."
"Parfum de Jenny Lind." | "Geranium," &c.

German Cologne Water.
"Vinaigre Aromatique,"

A new and superior article for the complection.

Compound Ox Marrow, and "Pomade de Jenny Lind,"—[for the Hair.]
Very Beautiful Cologne Bottles.
Highly Perfumed Toilet Soaps.
English and French Tooth and Nail Brushes.

10 *Gallons Extra fine Cologne Water.*
For sale by the gallon or quart.

Also, a few very pretty Fans,

Just received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

April 9, 1849. 62tf

New Orleans Molasses.

OF superior quality, in hhds., tierces and bbls., just received and for sale by

COOK & POWELL.

April 9, 1849. 62-3w

NOTICE.

ON Monday, the 7th of May, at 12 o'clock, I shall expose to Public Sale, at the Market House, the wooden building on the South side of Person street, situated between the Store of Jos. Hollingsworth and the building of Mrs. McIntyre. Six months credit will be given.

WILL. S. MULLINS, Ex'r
Last Will and Testament of J. Mullins, dec'd.

April 5, 1849. 62-ts

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,

April 2, 1849.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House in Wilmington, on Monday the 7th day of May next.

2w] H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, while in town, on the evening of the 21st day of March 1849, a small dark bay HORSE, about 7 years old. Said horse has a very heavy and dark mane, which hangs on both sides of his neck; a small star in the forehead, hardly perceptible without parting his foretop. He is shod in his fore feet only.

Any person taking him up will be liberally rewarded, and any information relating to him thankfully received. Address me at Salisbury, N. C.

JOHN BARGER.

April 6, 1849. 62-4wp

Edgeworth FEMALE SEMINARY,

FOUNDED BY GOV. MOREHEAD, AND CONDUCTED BY THE REV. PROF. MORGAN,

HAS the confidence of the most competent judges, as imparting the highest order of education.

A limited number of Young Ladies, living happily as daughters in the Edgeworth Family, instructed in small classes, by teachers who devote talents, science and skill to accomplish the most for each pupil, has advantages scarcely attainable in private Schools, or in large Institutions. This saving of time—this infallible success is the true economy. The whole expense, besides Music, &c., is $150 a year:—$50 in advance. The examination will be on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of May, and close with the graduation of the Senior class. The next year will begin on the 9th of July.

Greensborough, April 1849. 61-6wpd

☞ Parents are referred to Mr. E. J. Hale, Hon. Judge Potter, Rev. A. Gilchrist, J. Evans, Esq., Rev. C. McIver, Rev. E. McNair, Rev. S. Colton, D. D., Rev. J. O. Stedman, Rev. N. McKay, Gen. A. Dockery; Mr. D. Murchison, Mr. Thos Settle, and R. Monro, Esq., S. C.

DR. MARTIN'S *Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.*

THIS COMPOUND is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public in Coughs, whether arising from Colds, or the Whooping Cough, or that dreadful malady, Consumption.—Few remedies, in the short time it has been before the public, have effected so many cures. The proprietors are every day receiving orders for it at a distance and in this city, in which they have been highly gratified to learn its good effects. The Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, (the Rt. Rev. W. R. Whittingham,) has authorised us to say he has used it in his own person with decided benefit; and our Medical friends do not scruple to recommend it as one of the best remedies in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., which they have ever met with. The following is from a highly respectable Physician on Kent Island, whom we made acquainted with the preparation:

KENT ISLAND, (Md.) June 22, 1847.

Dr. Martin—Dear Sir: Since my return home, I prescribed your SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY in several cases; one in particular, a case of Asthma of long standing, (about 21 years,) a neighbor and patient of mine. Her disease has never been benefitted by any Medicine which she has taken, and for the last year or two she has been confined entirely to the house. I do not know that she has had a good night's rest for a long time, but since she commenced taking your Medicine, (and she has only taken one bottle,) she is enabled to go to bed and sleep well all night. I think the Medicine will make a perfect cure of her, and she is determined to give it a fair trial. Her husband, Mr. Rhoderick Earickson, is a merchant here, and says if you will send him some of it, he will act as your agent. Yours,

SAMUEL HARPER, M. D.

Price 75 cents per bottle. Around each bottle there is a short treatise on Diseases of the Chest.

Martin & Whiteley's National Tonic, a certain cure for Fever and Ague.

IN our Summer and Fall months many sections of our country are prostrated by this disease. It has been our particular study to find out some remedy to stop this truly dreadful scourge, and think by this scientific compound we have effected this great desideratum. Read the following certificate:

POWHATTEN FACTORY, near Baltimore, April 6, 1848.

Messrs. Martin & Whiteley—Gentlemen: It is with sincere pleasure I am able to give my evidence in favor of your valuable "National Tonic." Having been troubled for nearly four years with the Ague and Fever, I tried almost everything I heard of, but nothing seemed to give me any permanent relief, until a few months ago. I purchased from one of your agents (Messrs. Jos. Shone & Co.,) a bottle of your Tonic, and after giving it a fair trial, I am to my great satisfaction certainly cured, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all persons afflicted with Ague and Fever, as the best remedy known.

JOSEPH GLATFELTER.

Martin's Universal Purgative Pills.

IN offering these Pills to the public, we know there cannot be a better, or a more safe, easy or agreeable Purgative. They speedily remove all irritating matters retained in the bowels, or when the habitual alvine discharges are too tardy or insufficient for health, by their specific virtues they restore the secretions to a healthy action, and the blood to its natural purity. Read the following certificate:

UPPER HUNTING CREEK, Caroline Co., Md., Oct. 17, 1846.

Dr. Geo. T. Martin—Sir: Having been made acquainted with the composition of your valuable Pill, by yourself, some two or three years ago, I have used them freely in my private practice with entire success, and shall continue to do so as long as I may practice medicine; and I now take great pleasure in recommending such a Pill as yours to the public as a safe and efficient purgative in all cases where a purgative is necessary.

Yours with respect,

(Signed) JOHN F. BONN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by MARTIN & WHITELEY, at their Wholesale Drug Store, No. 48 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

☞ Also for sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Fayetteville; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington; and J. M. WHITE, Elizabethtown, Bladen Co.

October 26, 1848. 39-cowY

Bank of Fayetteville.

BOOKS of Subscription to increase the amount subscribed to the Bank of Fayetteville, will be kept open in the town of Fayetteville until further notice. Those wishing Stock in that Institution will make application soon, as the Commissioners design putting the Bank into operation at an early day.

Subscribers will make payment of the second instalment on or before the 1st day of May, as interest will be charged on all remaining unpaid after that date.

By order of the Commissioners.

JAS. KYLE, Ch'n.

April 9, 1849. 62tf

NOTICE.

I WILL sell, on Tuesday the 1st May 1849, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, on a credit of six months, (for the purpose of a division,) a likely Negro Girl, (Caroline,) 15 years old. Note with approved security will be required in payment.

JONATHAN EVANS, Com.

April 6, 1849. 62-3w

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.

Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

NEW *Spring and Summer Goods.*

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

—Consisting in part of—

Super wool-dyed French and English Cloths,
Do. do. Doe Skin Cassimere,
Fancy French and English do.
Satin and Silk Vestings,
French, English, and American Prints,
Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Printed Cambrics and Muslins,
Black and Pink Chambrays,
Book and Swiss Muslins,
Jaconet and Plaid do.
Muslin and Thread Edgings, (cheap,)
Organdy and embroidered Muslins,
Black and col'd Silks, ¾ and ⅞ wide,
Drap d'Ette and Cashmerette,
Wellington Cord and Croton Coating,
Granadians and Tissues,
Silk and watered do.
Black and blue Silk Veils,
Black and col'd Kid Gloves,
Do. do. do. Silk Mitts and Gloves,
White Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Silk and cotton Hose and half Hose,
Linen and cotton Sheeting,
Linen Cambric Hdkfs, (very handsome,)
Silk and cotton Hdkfs,
Black and fancy Cravats, (40 inches,)
Linen and cotton Coatings,
Brown and white Linen Drillings,
Grass and Marseilles Skirts,
Black and satin striped Chally and Berages,
Needles and Pins,
Canvass and Padding,
Silk and worsted Serge,
Marshall's and others' Thread,
Linen and cotton Diaper,
Irish Linen and Shirting,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Scissors and Combs,
Florence and Pamella Bonnets,
Pearl and col'd Lace do.
New styles silk and satin Bonnets,
Bombazines and Alpacas,
Bonnet and cap Ribbons,
Neck and belt Ribbon,
Panama and Leghorn Hats,
Moleskin and Beaver do.
Boots and Shoes of every description,
And many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ As the above Goods were purchased very low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap to those who pay "Cash," or to "Short time buyers." All those in want of Cheap Goods, will please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

No. 4 Green Street, Fayetteville, 61-tf

March 27, 1849.

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

Supreme Court Reports.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased from the Estate of W. R. Gales, Esq. deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8 Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term 1845, to August Term 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. Bound volumes furnished to the Profession in exchange for their Nos. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1849.

NOTICE.

I OFFER for sale the following Property on Lower Little River in this county:—

One Saw in the Munroe Mills, 12 miles from town and 1½ from Murchison's Factory. The mill has been recently rebuilt, and is now in complete repair. The stream affords a plentiful supply of water and easy navigation to Wilmington, and offers advantages for buying timber and sawing on shares, unequalled by any in this part of the country.

A small Farm adjoining the Mill, most of which is rich swamp land just cleared and ready for cultivation, and on which are a comfortable Dwelling house and improvements.

I have also an abundance of fine Timber on the stream, above the Mill, which I am willing to sell.

J. C. HOOPER.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1849. 49tf

REMOVAL.

Mrs. E. WALTON,

MANTUA-MAKER AND MILLINER,

HAS received, and will open the 22d instant, next door below that lately occupied by Messrs. John Huske & Son, Green street, her

Spring and Summer Millinery,

Including Ribbons and Flowers of a superior quality, Gossamer Bonnets, Black and Drab Straws, and other fashionable Bonnets of various kinds.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

March 19, 1849. 59-4m

P. TAYLOR

IS receiving his supply of *SPRING AND SUMMER*

GOODS.

☞ His friends and the public are requested to call.

March 31, 1849. 61-3w

NOTICE.

STRAYED or Stolen, on Friday night last, a GREY MARE, a little flea-bitten, about 7 years old, with some sign of shoeing on her front feet. Any person taking up said Mare, or giving information so that I get her, will be liberally rewarded.

JOHN MOORE.

Lumberton, March 27, 1849. 61-3w

☞ All those indebted to E. GLOVER are requested to come forward and settle before the first of May, as he is in want of money.

April 2, 1849. 61-3w

JUST RECEIVED,

50 PLOUGHS, Nos. 10 and 11,
1000 lbs. Points and other Castings,
10 kegs pure White Lead, in Oil,
20 do Nails and Brads,
Cotton Yarn, Osnaburgs, Sheetings, &c. &c.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
No. 13, North side Hay st.

March 31, 1849. 61-3w

100,000 BRICK,

JUST burnt, and now ready for delivery.—They are extra size, and well burnt. Send in your orders soon.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
No. 13, North side Hay st.

March 31, 1849. 61-3w

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Campbell & McMillan is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm will please make payment to C. A. McMillan.

C. J. CAMPBELL
C. A. McMILLAN.

April 2, 1849. 61-3w

☞ C. A. McMILLAN will continue the business at the stand lately occupied by C. & McM., opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

SODA SAL ÆRATUS.

THE Undersigned, the only manufacturers of *genuine* Soda Sal Æratus, beg leave to caution their customers and the public against an article made in imitation of the genuine, by several manufacturers who have been induced to this course by the great favor our article has met with. To those who are unacquainted with our article, we have only to say, that a single trial according to the directions, (which are placed in each package,) will manifest its superiority over any other kind of Sal Æratus in market, and we warrant it wholesome and perfectly free from impurities.—The genuine article can be obtained of any of the wholesale grocers or druggists in this city, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that our brand is on each package.

JOHN DWIGHT & CO.

New York, March 20, 1849. 60-4w

Brilliant Lotteries

FOR APRIL, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$30,000!!! $20,000!! $10,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class 56, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 28, 1849.

MOST SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 1,000, 1 of 2,200, 40 Prizes of 1,000, 40 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes,	$140 00
Do. do.	26 Halves,	70 00
Do. do.	26 Quarters,	35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address

J. & C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

70-td-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Russia Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker String Leather, for sale by

HALL & HALL.

Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore.

BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

CHEESE.

ENGLISH Dairy Cheese, and a few ½ boxes Raisins, just received.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 20, 1849. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale.

10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE NEGRO MAN. Apply to C. B. MALLETT.

March 12, 1849. 58-tf

Protection Insurance Company.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,

50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1848. 18-tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.

October 9.

CHEAP PAPERS.

RULED LETTER PAPER and Cap Paper at $1 50 pr. ream.

With a variety of papers of all kinds, of better qualities and higher prices, just received by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 25, 1848.

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

EXPERIENCES OF A BARRISTER.

THE MARCH ASSIZE.

Something more than half a century ago, a person, in going along Holborn, might have seen, near the corner of one of the thoroughfares which diverge towards Russell Square, the respectable-looking shop of a glover and haberdasher named James Harvey, a man generally esteemed by his neighbors, and who was usually considered well to do in the world. Like many London tradesmen, Harvey was originally from the country. He had come up to town when a poor lad to push his fortune, and by dint of steadiness and civility, and a small property left him by a distant relation, he had been able to get into business on his own account, and to attain that most important element of success in London—'a connection.' Shortly after setting up in the world, he married a young woman from his native town, to whom he had been engaged ever since his school-days; and at the time our narrative commences he was the father of three children.

James Harvey's establishment was one of the best frequented of its class in the street. You could never pass without seeing customers going in or out. There was evidently not a little business going forward. But although, to all appearance, a flourishing concern, the proprietor of the establishment was surprised to find that he was continually pinched in his circumstances. No matter what was the amount of business transacted over the counter, he never got any richer.

At the period referred to, shopkeeping had not attained that degree of organization, with respect to countermen and cashiers, which now distinguishes the great houses of trade. The primitive till was not yet superseded. This was the weak point in Harvey's arrangements; and not to make a needless number of words about it, the poor man was regularly robbed by a shopman, whose dexterity in pitching a guinea into the drawer, so as to make it jump, unseen, with a jerk into his hand, was worthy of Herr Dobler, or any other master of the sublime art of jugglery.

Good-natured and unsuspicious, perhaps also not sufficiently vigilant, Harvey was long in discovering how he was pillaged. Cartwright, the name of the person who was preying on his employer, was not a young man. He was between forty and fifty years of age, and had been in various situations, where he had always given satisfaction except on the score of being somewhat gay and somewhat irritable.—Privately, he was a man of loose habits, and for years his extravagance had been paid for by property clandestinely abstracted from his too-confiding master. Slow to believe in the reality of such wickedness, Mr. Harvey could with difficulty entertain the suspicion which began to dawn on his mind. At length all doubt was at an end. He detected Cartwright in the very act of carrying off goods to a considerable amount. The man was tried at the Old Bailey for the offence; but through a technical informality in the indictment, acquitted.

Unable to find employment, and with a character gone, the liberated thief became savage, revengeful and desperate. Instead of imputing his fall to his own irregularities, he considered his late unfortunate employer as the cause of his ruin, and now he bent all the energies of his dark nature to destroy the reputation of the man whom he had betrayed and plundered. Of all the beings self-delivered to the rule of unscrupulous malignity, with whom it has been my fate to come professionally in contact, I never knew one so utterly fiendish as this discomfited pilferer. Frenzied with his imaginary wrongs, he formed the determination to labor, even if it were for years, to ruin his victim. Nothing short of death should divert him from this, the darling object of his existence.

Animated by these diabolical passions, Cartwright proceeded to his work. Harvey, he had too good reason to know, was in debt to persons who had made him advances; and by means of artfully concocted anonymous letters, evidently written by some one conversant with the matter on which he wrote, he succeeded in alarming the haberdasher's creditors. The consequences were—demands of immediate payment, and in spite of debtor's explanations and promises, writs, heavy law expenses, ruinous sacrifices and ultimate bankruptcy. It may seem almost too marvellous for belief, but the story of this terrible revenge and its consequences is no fiction. Every incident in my narrative is true, and the whole may be found in hard outline in the records of the courts with which a few years ago I was familiar.

The humiliated and distressed feelings of Harvey and his family may be left to the imagination. When he found himself a ruined man, I dare say his mental sufferings were sufficiently acute. Yet he did not sit down in despair. To re-establish himself in business in England appeared hopeless; but America presented itself as a scene where industry might find a reward; and by the kindness of some friends, he was enabled to make preparations to emigrate with his wife and children. Towards the end of February he quitted London for one of the seaports, where he was to embark for Boston. On arriving there with his family, Mr. Harvey took up his abode at a principal hotel. This, in a man of straitened means, was doubtless imprudent; but he afterwards attempted to explain the circumstances by saying, that as the ship in which he had engaged his passage was to sail on the day after his arrival, he had preferred incurring a slight additional expense rather than that his wife—who was now, with failing spirits, nursing an infant—should be exposed to coarse associations and personal discomforts. In the expectation, however, of being only one night in the hotel, Harvey was unfortunately disappointed. Shipmasters, especially those commanding emigrant vessels, were then as now, habitual promise-breakers; and although each succeeding sun was to light them on their way, it was full a fortnight before the ship stood out to sea. By that time a second and more dire reverse had occurred in the fortunes of Harvey.

Cartwright, whose appetite for vengeance was but whetted by his first success, had never lost sight of the movements of his victim, and now he had followed him to the place of his embarkation, with an eager but undefined purpose of working him some further and more deadly mischief. Stealthily he hovered about the house which sheltered the unconscious object of his malicious hate, plotting, as he afterwards confessed, the wildest schemes for satiating his revenge. Several times he made excuses for calling at the hotel, in the hope of observing the nature of the premises, taking care, however, to avoid being seen by Mr. Harvey or his family. A fortnight passed away, and the day of departure for the emigrants arrived without the slightest opportunity occurring for the gratification of his purposes. The ship was leaving her berth; most of the passengers were on board; Mrs. Harvey and the children, with nearly the whole of the luggage, were already safely in the vessel; Mr. Harvey only remained on shore to purchase some trifling articles, and to settle his bill at the hotel on removing his last trunk. Cartwright had tracked him all day; he could not attack him in the street; and he finally followed him to the hotel, in order to wreak his vengeance on him in his private apartment, of the situation of which he had informed himself.

Harvey entered the hotel first, and before Cartwright came up, he had gone down a passage into the bar to settle the bill he had incurred for the last two days. Not aware of this circumstance, Cartwright, in the bustle which prevailed, went up stairs to Mr. Harvey's bedroom and parlor in neither of which, to his surprise, did he find the occupant, and he turned away disconfited. Passing along towards the chief staircase, he perceived a room of which the door was open, and that on the table there lay a gold watch and appendages. Nobody was in the apartment: the gentleman who occupied it had only a few moments before gone to his bedchamber for a brief space. Quick as lightning a diabolical thought flashed through the brain of the villain, who had been baffled in his original intentions. He recollected that he had seen a trunk in Harvey's room, and that the keys hung in the lock. An inconceivable short space of time served for him to seize the watch, to deposite it at the bottom of Harvey's trunk, and to quit the hotel by a back stair, which led by a short cut to the harbour. The whole transaction was done unperceived, and the wretch at last departed unnoticed.

Having finished his business at the bar, Mr. Harvey repaired to his room, locked his trunk, which, being of a handy size, he mounted on his shoulder, and proceeded to leave the house by the back stairs in order to get as quickly as possible to the vessel. Little recked he of the interruption which was to be presented to his departure. He got as far as the front of the stairs, with his burden, when he was overtaken by a waiter, who declared that he was going to leave the house clandestinely without settling accounts. It is proper to mention that Mr. Harvey had incurred the enmity of this particular waiter, in consequence of having out of his slender resources given him too small a gratuity on the occasion of paying a former bill, and not aware of the second bill being settled, the waiter was rather glad to have an opportunity of charging him with a fraudulent design. In vain Mr. Harvey remonstrated, saying he had paid for every thing. The waiter would not believe his statement, and detained him 'till he should hear better about it.'

'Let me go, fellow; I insist upon it,' said Mr. Harvey, burning with indignation. 'I am already too late.'

'Not a step, till I ask master if accounts are squared.'

At this moment, while the altercation was at the hottest, a terrible ringing of bells was heard, and above stairs was a loud noise of voices, and of feet running to and fro. A chambermaid came hurriedly down the stairs, exclaiming that some one had stolen a gold watch from No. 17, and that nobody ought to leave the house till it was found. The landlord also moved by the hurricane which had been raised, made his appearance at the spot where Harvey was interrupted in his exit.

"What on earth is all this noise about, John?" inquired the landlord of the waiter.

"Why, sir, I thought it rather strange for any gentleman to leave the house by the back way, carrying his own portmanteau, and so I was making a little breeze about it, fearing he had not paid his bill, when all of a sudden Sally rushes down the stairs and says as how No. 17 has missed his gold watch and that no one should quit the hotel."

No. 17, an old, dry-looking military gentleman, in a particular high passion, now showed himself on the scene, uttering terrible threats of legal proceedings against the house for the loss he had sustained.

The waiter, whose mean rapacity had been the cause of the detection, acted as examiner. He pulled one article after another out of the trunk, at length—horror of horrors!—held up the missing watch with a look of triumph and scorn.

"Who put that there?" cried Harvey in an agony of mind which can be better imagined than described. "Who has done me this grievous wrong? I know nothing as to how the watch came into my trunk."

No one answered this appeal. All present stood for a moment in gloomy silence.

"Sir," said the landlord to Harvey, on recovering from his surprise, "I am sorry for you. For the sake of a miserable trifle, you have brought ruin and disgrace on yourself. This is a matter which concerns the honor of my house, and cannot stop here. However much it is against my feelings, you must go before a magistrate."

"By all means," added No. 17, with the importance of an injured man. "A pretty thing that one's watch is not safe in a house like this!"

"John, send Boots for a constable," said the landlord.

Harvey sat with his head leaning on his hand. A deadly cold perspiration trickled down his brow. His heart swelled and beat as if it would burst.—What could he do? His whole prospects were in an instant blighted. "Oh God! do not desert a frail and unhappy being: give me strength to face this new and terrible misfortune," was a prayer he internally uttered. A little revived, he started to his feet, and addressing himself to the landlord, he said, "Take me to a magistrate instantly, and let us have this diabolical plot unravelled. I court inquiry into my character and conduct."

"It is no use saying any more about it," answered the landlord; "here is Boots with a constable, and let us all go away together to the nearest magistrate. Boots, carry that trunk. John and Sally, you can follow us."

And so the party, trunk and all, under the constable as conductor, adjourned to the house of a magistrate in an adjacent street. There the matter seemed so clear a case of felony—robbery in a dwelling house—that Harvey, all protestations to the contrary, was fully committed for trial at the ensuing March assizes, then but a few days distant.

At the period at which these incidents occurred, I was a young man going on my first circuits. I had not as yet been honored with perhaps more than three or four briefs, and these only in cases so slightly productive of fees, that I was compelled to study economy in my excursions. Instead of taking up my residence at an inn when visiting ——, a considerable seaport, where the court held its sittings, I dwelt in lodgings kept by a widow lady, where, at a small expense, I could enjoy perfect quietness, free from interruption.

On the evening after my arrival on the March circuit of the year 17—, I was sitting in my lodgings perusing a new work on criminal jurisprudence, when the landlady, after tapping at the door, entered my room.

"I am sorry to trouble you, sir," said she; 'but a lady has called to see you about a very distressing law case—very distressing indeed, and a very strange case it is too. Only, if you could be so good as see her!"

"Who is she?"

"All I know about it is this: she is a Mrs. Harvey. She and her husband and children were to sail yesterday for Boston. All were on board except the husband; and he, on leaving the large hotel over the way, was taken up for a robbery.—Word was in the evening sent by the prisoner to his wife to come on shore with all her children and the luggage; and so she came back in the pilot boat, and was in such a state of distress, that my brother, who is on the preventive service, and saw her land, took pity on her, and had her and her children and things taken to a lodging on the quay. As my brother knows that we have a London lawyer staying here, he has advised the poor woman to come and consult you about the case."

"Well, I'll see what can be done. Please desire the lady to step in."

A lady was shortly shown in. She had been pretty, and was so still, but anxiety was pictured in her pale countenance. Her dress was plain but not inelegant; and altogether she had a neat engaging appearance.

"Be so good as to sit down," said I, bowing; "and tell me all you would like to say."

The poor woman burst into tears; but afterwards recovering herself, she told me pretty nearly the whole of her history and that of her husband.

Lawyers have occasion to see so much duplicity, that I did not all at once give assent to the idea of Harvey being innocent of the crime of which he stood charged.

"There is something perfectly inexplicable in the case," I observed, "and it would require sifting. Your husband, I hope, has always borne a good character."

"Perfectly so. He was no doubt unfortunate in business; but he got his certificate on the first examination; and there are many who would testify to his uprightness." And here again my client broke out into tears, as if overwhelmed with her recollections and prospects.

"I think I recollect Mr. Harvey's shop," said I, soothingly. "It seemed a very respectable concern; and we must see what can be done. Keep up your spirits; the only fear I have arises from the fact of Judge A— being on the bench. He is usually considered severe, and if exculpatory evidence fail, your husband will run the risk of being transported." A word of more terrific import, with which I was about to conclude, stuck unuttered in my throat. "Have you employed an attorney?" I added.

"I have done nothing as yet, but apply to you, to beg of you to be my husband's counsel."

"Well that must be looked to. I shall speak to a local agent, to prepare and work out the case; and we shall all do our utmost to get an acquittal. To-morrow I will call on your husband in prison."

Many thanks were offered by the unfortunate lady, and she withdrew.

I am not going to inflict on the reader a detailed account of this remarkable trial, which turned, as barristers would say, on a beautiful point of circumstantial evidence. Along with the attorney, a sharp rough person in his way, I examined various parties at the hotel, and made myself acquainted with the nature of the premises. The more we investigated, however, the more dark and mysterious—always supposing Harvey's innocence—did the whole case appear. There was not one redeeming trait in the affair, except Harvey's previous good character; and good character, by the law of England, goes for nothing in opposition to facts proved to the satisfaction of a jury. It was likewise most unfortunate that A— was to be the presiding judge. This man possessed great forensic acquirements, and was of spotless private character; but like the majority of lawyers of that day—when it was no extraordinary thing to hang twenty men on a morning at Newgate—he was a staunch stickler for the gallows as the only effectual reformer and safeguard of the social state. At this time he was but partially recovered from a long and severe indisposition, and the traces of recent suffering were distinctly apparent on his pale and passionless features.

Harvey was arraigned in due form; the evidence was gone carefully through; and everything so far as I was concerned, was done that man could do. But at the time to which I refer, counsel was not allowed to address the court on behalf of the prisoner—a practice since introduced from Scotland—and consequently I was allowed no opportunity to draw the attention of the jury to the total want of any *direct* evidence of the prisoner's guilt. Harvey himself tried to point out the unlikelihood *of his being* guilty: but he was not a man *gifted* with dialectic qualities, and his harangue *fell* pointless on the understandings of the twelve common-place individuals who sat in the jury-box. The Judge finally proceeded to *sum up* the evidence, and this he did emphatically *against* the prisoner—dwelling with much force on the suspicious circumstances of a needy man taking up his abode at an expensive fashionable hotel; his furtive descent from his apartments by the back stairs; the undoubted fact of the watch being found in his trunk; the improbability of any one putting it there but himself; and the extreme likelihood that the robbery was effected in a few moments of time by the culprit, just as he passed from the bar of the hotel to the room which he had occupied. "If," said he to the jury, in concluding his address, "you can, after all these circumstances, believe the prisoner to be innocent

of arraigns asked the prisoner at the bar, in the usual form, if he had anything to urge why sentence of death should not be passed upon him.

Poor Harvey! I durst scarcely look at him.—As the sonorous words fell on his ear he was grasping nervously with shaking hands at the front of the dock. He appeared stunned, bewildered, as a man but half awakened from a hideous dream might be supposed to look. He had comprehended, though he had scarcely heard the verdict; for on the instant, the voice which but a few years before sang to him by the brook side, was ringing through his brain and he could recognize the little pattering feet of his children, as sobbing and clinging in their shrieking mother's dress, she and they were hurried out of court. The Clerk, after a painful pause, repeated the solemn formula. By a strong effort the doomed man mastered his agitation; his pale countenance lighted up with indignant fire, and firm and self-possessed, he thus replied to the fearful interrogatory:

"Much could I say in the name, not of mercy, but of justice, why the sentence about to be passed on me should not be pronounced; but nothing, alas! that will avail me with you, pride-blinded monsters of death. You fashion to yourselves—out of your own vain conceits do you fashion—modes and instruments, by the aid of which you fondly imagine to invest yourselves with attributes which belong only to Omniscience; and now I warn you—and it is a voice from the tomb, in whose shadow I already stand, which addresses you—that you are about to commit a most cruel and deliberate murder."

He paused and the jury looked into each other's eyes for the courage they could not find in their own hearts. The voice of conscience spoke, but was only for a few moments audible. The suggestions that what grave parliaments, learned judges, and all classes of "respectability" sanctioned, could not be wrong, much less murderous or cruel, silenced the "still small" tones, and tranquilised the startled jurors.

"Prisoner at the bar," said the judge with his cold calm voice of destiny, "I cannot listen to such observations; you have been found guilty of a heinous offence by a jury of your own countrymen after a patient trial. With that finding I need scarce say I entirely agree. I am as satisfied of your guilt as if I had seen you commit the act with my own bodily eyes. The circumstance of your being a person who, from habits and education, should have been above committing so base a crime, only aggravates your guilt. However, no matter who or what you have been, you must expiate your offence on the scaffold. The law has very properly, for the safety of society, decreed the punishment of death for such crimes: our only and plain duty is to execute that law."

The prisoner did not reply; he was leaning with his elbows on the front of the dock, his bowed face covered with his outspread hands; and the judge passed sentence of death in the accustomed form. The court then rose, and a turnkey placed his hand upon the prisoner's arm, to lead him away. Suddenly he uncovered his face, drew himself up to a full height—he was a remarkably tall man—and glared fiercely round upon the audience, like a wild animal at bay. "My lord," he cried, or rather shouted, in an excited voice. The judge motioned impatiently to the jailor and strong hands impelled the prisoner from the front of the dock. Bursting from them, he again sprung forward, and his arms outstretched, whilst his glittering eye seemed to hold the judge spell bound, exclaimed, "My lord, before another month has passed away, you will appear at the bar of another world, to answer for the life, the innocent life, which God bestowed upon me, but which you have impiously cast away as a thing of naught and scorn." He ceased and was at once borne off. The court, in some confusion, hastily departed. It was thought at the time that the judge's evidently failing health had suggested the prophecy to the prisoner. It only excited a few days wonder, and was forgotten.

The position of the barrister in such circumstances is always painful. I need hardly say that my own feelings were of a very distressing kind. Conscious that if the unfortunate man was really guilty, he was at least not deserving of capital punishment, I exerted myself to procure a reprieve.—In the first place I waited privately on the judge; but he would listen to no proposal for a respite. Along with a number of individuals—chiefly of the Society of Friends—I petitioned the crown for a commutation of the sentence. But being unaccompanied with a recommendation from the judge, the prayer of our petition was of course disregarded; the law, it was said, must take its course.—How much cruelty has been exercised under shelter of that remorseless expression.

I would willingly pass over the succeeding events. Unable to save life, I endeavored to soothe the few remaining hours of the doomed convict and frequently visited him in the condemned cell. The more I saw of him, the deeper grew my sympathy in his case, which was that of no vulgar felon. "I have been a most unfortunate man," said he one day to me. "A destiny towards ruin in fortune and in life has pursued me. I feel as if deserted by God and man; yet I know, or at least would persuade myself, that Heaven will one day vindicate my innocence of this foul charge. To think of being hanged like a dog for a crime at which my soul revolts! Great is the crime of these imbecile jurors and that false and hard-hearted judge, who thus, by an irreversable decree, consigns a fellow-mortal to a death of violence and disgrace. Oh God—help me—help me to sustain that bitter hour!" And then the poor man would throw himself on his bed and weep.

But the parting with his wife and children.—What pen can describe that terrible interview! They knelt in prayer, their wo-begone countenances suffused in tears, and with hands clasped convulsively together. The scene was too harrowing and sacred for the eye of a stranger. I rushed from the cell, and buried myself in my lodgings, whence I did not remove till all was over. Next day James Harvey, a victim of circumstantial evidence, and of a barbarous criminal code, perished on the scaffold.

Three weeks afterward the court arrived at a populous city in the west of England. It had in the interval visited another assize town, and there Judge A—— had left three for execution. At the trials of these men, however, I had not attended. So shocked had been my feelings with the mournful event which had taken place at ——, that I had gone into Wales for a change of scene. After roaming about for a fortnight amidst the wild solitudes of Caernarvonshire, I took the stage for the city which I knew the court was to visit, and arrived on the day previous to the opening of the assizes. "Well, are we to have a heavy calendar?" I inquired next morning of a brother barrister on entering the court.

"Rather light for a March Assize," replied the impatient counsel as he bustled onward. "There's Cartwright's case—highway robbery—in which I am for the prosecution. He'll swing for it, and perhaps four or five others."

"A good hanging judge is A—," said the undersheriff, who at this moment joined us, rubbing his hands, as if pleased at the prospect of a few executions. "No chance of the prophecy yonder coming to pass, I suppose."

"Not in the least," replied the bustling counsel. "He never looked better. His illness has gone completely off. And this day's work will brighten him up."

Cartwright's trial came on. I had never seen the man before, and was not aware that this was the same person whom Harvey had incidentally told me he had discharged for theft, the truth being that till the last moment of his existence, that unfortunate man had not known how much he had been a sacrifice to this wretch's malice.

The crime of which the villain now stood accused was that of robbing a farmer of the paltry sum of eight shillings, in the neighborhood of Ilfracombe. He pleaded not guilty, but put in no defence. A verdict was recorded against him, and in due form A— sentenced him to be hanged. An expression of fiendish malignancy gleamed over the haggard features of the felon as he asked leave to address a few words to the court. It was granted. Leaning forward, and raising his heavy scowling eyes to the judge, he thus began: "There is something in my mind, my lord—a dreadful crime—which, as I am to die for eight shillings I took from the farmer, I may as well confess. You may remember Harvey, my lord, whom you hanged the other day at ——?"

"What of him, fellow?" replied the judge, his features suddenly flushing crimson.

"Why, my lord, only this—that he was as innocent of the crime for which you hanged him as the child yet unborn! I did the deed! I put the watch in his trunk!" And to the unutterable horror of the entire court he related the whole particulars of the transaction, the origin of his grudge against Harvey, and his delight on bringing him to the gallows.

"Inhuman, execrable villain!" gasped the judge in extreme excitement.

"Cleverly done though! Was it not my lord," rejoined the ruffian with bitter irony. "The evidence you know, was irresistible; the crime as clear as the sun at noonday: and if, in such plain cases, the *just* and necessary law was not enforced, society would be dissolved, and there would be no security for property! These were your words, I think. How on that occasion I admired your lordship's judgment and eloquence! Society would be dissolved if an innocent man were not hanged! Ha!—ha!—ha! Capital!—capital!" shouted the ferocious felon *with demoniac* glee, as he marked the effect of *his* words on the countenance of the Judge.

"Remove the prisoner!" *cried* the sheriff. An officer was about to do *so; but* the judge motioned him to desist. His *lordship's* features worked convulsively. He *seemed* to speak, but the words would not come.

"I suppose, *my* lord," continued Cartwright in low and *hissing* tones, as the shadow of unutterable *despair* grew and settled on his face—"I suppose you know that his wife destroyed herself. *The* coroner's jury said she had fallen accidentally into the water. I know better. She drowned herself under the agonies of a broken heart I saw her corpse with the dead baby in its arms; and then I felt, knew that I was lost! Lost, doomed to everlasting perdition! But, my lord"—and here the wretch broke into a howl wild and terrific—"we shall go down together—down to where your deserts are known. A—h—h! that pinches you, does it? Hound of a judge! legal murderer! coward! I spurn and spit upon thee!" The rest of the appalling objurgation was inarticulate, as the monster, foaming and sputtering, was dragged by an officer from the dock.

Judge A—— had fallen forwards on his face, fainting and speechless with the violence of his emotions. The black cap had dropped from his brow. His hands were stretched out across the bench, and various members of the bar rushed to his assistance. The court broke up in frightful commotion.

Two days afterwards the country paper had the following announcement:—

"Died at the Royal Hotel, ——, on the 27th instant, Judge A——, from an excess of fever supervening upon a disorder from which he had imperfectly recovered."

The prophecy was fulfilled!

IRELAND.

We have prepared and postponed many pages upon Ireland; but make room for the summing up by the *London Times*, in order to call the attention of our readers to the fact, that the question which no British Ministry has been able to solve—the *question of Ireland*—is about to be transferred to us.—*Littell's Living Age.*

"*The Emigration from Ireland.*—It is a growing expectation in Ireland that we are now about to witness one of the most momentous operations of society—the removal of a people *en masse* to a distant shore. The half million who have got off with no very great stir, in the course of two years, are but an advance guard to the main body that follows. We were told the other day of ten emigrant vessels taking refuge in the cove of Cork, of crowds waiting at other ports for the chance of a passage, and of multitudes ejected from their holdings, and now lodging in towns, with no other hope upon earth than once to put their feet on the shore of the new world. We believe it to be even as it is described. The failure of the staple crop, the burden of maintaining the victims of famine, the impossibility of paying rates upon small holdings, and the invincible objection to pay them upon holdings of any size, constitute an expellant force of which the like was never seen. Pauperism, in all its bearings, is depopulating the island. They who are paupers, they who expect to be paupers, and they who loathe the thought of contributing their hard earnings to be squandered upon paupers, are equally out of heart, and resolved to go elsewhere. When the mind is resolved, the means only are wanting. But among the many redeeming virtues of this intractable and unfortunate race, is a strength of family affection which no distance, no time, no pressure, no prosperity can destroy; and every one of the half million who have safely effected their retreat, consecrates his first earnings to the pious work of rescuing a parent, a brother, or a sister from Ireland."

BRILLIANT WHITEWASH.

Many have heard of the brilliant stucco whitewash on the east end of the President's house at Washington. The following is a receipt for making it, as gleaned from the National Intelligencer, with some additional improvements learned by experiment:—Take a half bushel of nice unslaked lime; slake it with boiling water, cover it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of clean salt, previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste, and stirred in boiling hot; half a pound of powder Spanish whiting, and a pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by soaking it well, and then hanging it over a slow fire, in a small kettle within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture; stir it well and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It should be put on right hot; for this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said that about one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house, if properly applied. Brushes more or less small may be used according to the neatness of the job required. It answers as well as oil paint for wood or stone, and is cheaper. It retains its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it, either for inside or outside walls. Coloring matter may be put in, and made of any shade you like. Spanish-brown stirred in will make red pink, more or less deep according to the quantity. A delicate tinge of this is very pretty for inside walls. Finely pulverized common clay, well mixed with Spanish-brown before it is stirred into the mixture, makes a lilac color. Lamp-black in moderate quantities makes a slate color, very suitable for the outside of buildings. Lamp-black and Spanish-brown mixed together makes a reddish stone color.—Yellow-ochre stirred in makes yellow wash; but chrome goes farther, and makes a color generally esteemed prettier. In all these cases the darkness of the shade of course is determined by the quantity of coloring used. It is difficult to make a rule, because tastes are very different; it would be best to try experiments on a shingle, and let it dry. We have been told that green must not be mixed with lime. The lime destroys the color, and the color has an effect on the whitewash, which makes it crack and peel. When walls have been badly smoked, and you wish to have them a clean white, it is well to squeeze indigo plentifully through a bag into the water you use, before it is stirred in the whole mixture. If a larger quantity than five gallons is wanted the same proportions should be observed.

Bowen's Farmer.

To Clean Kid Gloves.—First, see that your hands are clean, then put on the gloves and wash them, as though you were washing your hands, in a basin of spirits of turpentine, until quite clean; then hang them in a warm place, or where there is a good current of air, which will carry off all smell of the turpentine. This method was brought from Paris, and thousands of pounds have been made by it.

It's all very well to say, "Know thyself;" but suppose you never found yourself at home, how are you to get an introduction?

ACCOUNTS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Mr. James S. Wethered has arrived here from California. He left San Francisco on November 25, in the U. S. ship *Lexington*, which ship had a passage of 70 days to Valparaiso.

He left Valparaiso in the British steamer, and was two days crossing the isthmus. There were about 2000 persons on the isthmus, some of whom were in a state of destitution; many talked of returning to the States, and some had already started on their return. Trade was brisk at San Francisco, and goods selling at fair prices; the merchants, however, were expecting a great decline, as large stocks are looked for from the States, England, and South America.

Mr. W. states that a government is much needed in California, and that the Americans will be much disappointed to find that the last Congress did not pass a territorial bill.

He also says that many of the accounts we have received as to the prices at which goods were sold, and the immense yields of gold from the mines, are exaggerated. The calculation of the best informed was, that four millions of gold had been taken from the mines up to the time of his leaving.

Mr. Wethered, after having disposed of his stock of goods by the "Rhone," formed a company of 12 for the purpose of mining, most of whom vamosed. He sold out his tents and provisions to 5, who remained with him, and after a tour of observation for several days, returned to San Francisco. He believes he reached a distance of 350 miles from San Francisco up the Americano, which is farther than any American had gone, and saw the smoke of what he supposed was a large volcano, some 40 or 50 miles distant. He passed large numbers of persons at the different placers, some of whom had been very successful; others so unsuccessful, that they preferred returning to San Francisco and work for good wages.

Baltimore Patriot.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN.

Sketches of California.—Parisians love to laugh, but they love to caricature still more; and every incident, whether of domestic or political character, that bubbles up and breaks upon the great tide of life with them, is instantly made the subject of good-humoured or downright malicious travestie. The California gold fever could not, of course, escape, and Mr. Kendall, in writing to the *Picayune* from Paris, says:

"In one of these caricatures I see Col. Mason held up as reviewing his regiment. Not a sign of a human being, save the gallant colonel himself, is in sight, but a long line of muskets, some of them lying on the ground and others stacked, are passed in review, and the effect of the thing is most ludicrous. In another sketch the same officer is pictured as in a delicate situation for one of his grade. He is standing with a cap on his head, a sword by his side, and in regular regimentals; but over the latter he had tied an apron, and in the mean time he is busily engaged blacking his own boots! Further on you see a couple of deserters fighting with pick-axes over a gold bed, and this is set down as the preparatory work always necessary in opening a mine. A hungry-looking fellow, while exploring with a pickaxe comes across something which at first sight he considers a potato; but while congratulating himself on his good fortune—upon the probability of his making a meal—his hopes are suddenly dashed by ascertaining that the supposed eatable is only a *large lump of gold!* A melancholy-looking old gentleman, in a travelling cap and with a carpet bag in his hand, is seen landing from a vessel apparently at the wharf of one of the maritime cities of France. A spendthrift nephew rushes up to him, and, shaking him by both hands, congratulates him upon his good fortune in finding a million of francs in California. 'Yes, my nephew,' says the old gentleman, with a look of lugubrious drollery, 'but the captain of the ship who brought me home charged me a million and a half for the passage, and I now find myself five hundred thousand francs in debt!" Such are some of the bits at the gold-hunting mania. They appear in *L'Illustration.*"

Copper Coins.—Among the many curious establishments in New York is one for manufacturing copper coin. The market is so glutted with copper that it has fallen in value far below what it is estimated to be worth as currency. The weight of copper coin is not increased or diminished at the United States Mint to correspond with the fluctation in the commercial market, consequently private individuals can realize a profit and yet make the cents full weight and of due purity. The manufactory in Forsyth street make smooth pennies and then sends them to Philadelphia to be stamped, after which they are sent to all the principal cities of the United States. In this city the pawnbrokers purchase them, paying one dollar for 103 pennies, but the manufacturers would make a profit if they sold them as low as 130 for one dollar in silver. Not only the pawnbrokers but many other persons deal in these pennies, and there are thousands of dollars worth of them in circulation among bankers, milkmen, and grocers.

CIRCULATION OF COPPERS.

Mr. Cobb of Georgia, a leader on the Democratic side of the House of Representatives, is opposed to reducing the postage on single letters from *five* to *three* cents, because the reduction would induce the circulation of *coppers:* and this, he thinks, would have a *demoralizing effect.*

He does not believe that a man can have much respect for himself who has "his pocket full of coppers." We are of the same opinion. Mr. Cobb is right. We despise your copper coin. It ought not to be a lawful tender for any thing but Yankee Rum and Irish-Potato Whiskey; and it ought to be a misdemeanor to sell either of these this side of California. To have half a dozen pieces of an old still in your pocket, grating against each other "morning, noon, and night"—continually reminding you of the character of your *pile!* The very thought is degrading. A man could not carry them a month without committing petit larceny. And then to think that the Government, the embodiment of this splendid confederation of thirty sovereign States, could be guilty of the contemptible meanness of fobbing three of them for "work and labor done!" Who after that would boast that he was an American citizen? It is a fact worthy of note that in those communities where coppers have no currency, public morals are always in a healthy state; while in the Northern cities, where they still abound, the demoralizing *isms* are all busily at work. Go on Mr. Cobb. Keep your face set against the coppers: the eyes of the Argus are upon you; and its war-club is at your service.

By the way, had Mr. Cobb been a Whig, we doubt whether any democratic press could have been found to sustain him in his crusade against coppers. Indeed we are not sure if his opposition to this species of coin had not been seized on to show his want of sympathy with "the masses"—in a word, the "aristocracy of Whiggery!" What a weapon it would have been in the hand of a David S. Reid! How "the poor man's coin" would have been rattled on the hustings! As it is, we trust that the question will not be raised, either at the ensuing election for Congress or at the next Gubernatorial contest: if it should, however, party or no party, we are against the coppers. We despise them—that's a fact.—*North Carolina Argus.*

THE TOMB OF MARSHALL.

Correspondence Commercial Advertiser.

RICHMOND, March 29, 1849.

There is a good cemetery on the borders of this city. Walking out thither, I looked for the resting place of Marshall. His grave is covered with a respectable tabular stone, but less conspicuous than the marble that commemorates some far less worthy. Its absence of ostentation and its aspect of modesty are in good keeping with the kindred qualities of his character, which preserved their fine proportion to the end of his illustrious career.

If Christianity has shed a charm even over the tomb, and lighted up the very portals of the grave, it has not saved the broken ties that are found there, it does not prevent that invasion of the domestic unity, that stern trial of domestic affection, which death is continually making. Marshall was as much made for the enjoyment of domestic life, as for the adornment of the judicial bench. He was a devoted father, and a very tender husband, as well as an upright judge. The extreme delicacy of the health and the sensibilities of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, laid under contribution all the tender assiduities of his benevolent nature, and there was no sacrifice he would not make to promote her comfort.

The hour of separation at length arrived, that inevitable hour, which no earthly power can postpone; which does not pause to subserve the convenience of the most exalted of the sons of men, to indulge the supplications of beauty, to yield to the proffers of wealth, or to be awed by the majesty of state. The amiable and affectionate husband beheld the partner of his youth and the sharer of his joys sinking into a decline, which at length terminated in dissolution. Mrs. Marshall died on the 28th of December, 1831, taking "a woman's life along with her," as she descended into the silent repose of the tomb. It was an event fitted to stir up all the depths of marital affection. But in the striking language of the sacred historian when recording the affliction of the High Priest of Israel, the husband "held his peace." Reverence for the decrees of Heaven was a mental habit with the Chief Justice.

To write the epitaph of a friend, especially a bosom friend, and more than all, one who has been enshrined in our heart of hearts, is no easy task. When affection's hand holds the pencil, who does not perceive the danger of overcoloring the picture? But if that hand be restrained and guided by a judgment as profound and deliberate as characterized Marshall, no exaggeration need be feared. His hand inscribed the following on the tomb of his wife:—

Sacred to the memory of
MRS. MARY W. MARSHALL,
Consort of John Marshall;
Born 13th March, 1766.
Departed this life on the 28th Dec. 1831.
This stone is devoted to her memory, by him
Who best knew her worth, and most deplores her loss.

This tribute is worthy of the mind that conceived it, for its simplicity, its transparent clearness of conception.

I saw the venerable judge, that winter, on the bench. Always grave and serious while engaged in his official capacity, there was an additional shade upon his mild and benignant brow, a more solemn depth of perspective in his small, but expressive black eyes, and though surrounded with an array of mind seldom beheld in any of the tribunals of the country, and that mind doing homage to his own superior intellect, he must have felt alone. His thoughts often took wing, and hovered over this silent grave yard. The memory of the past will throw its tender shadows across our path, so long as we possess the moral nature God has given us, and given too, in wisdom and benevolence, to soften our asperities and link us with influences which, like the balmy atmosphere of heaven, impart health and pleasure to the soul.

Four short years and a half constituted the short interval between the death-bed of his wife and his own. That great legal light was extinguished in 1835, and some friendly hand has traced on the tablet that covers his remains this inscription:

JOHN MARSHALL,
son of Thomas and Mary Marshall,
was born the 24th Sept. 1755;
Intermarried with Mary Willis Ambler, the 3d of Jan. 1783.
Departed this life the 6th day of July, 1835.
Virginia holds no more illustrious dust.

Webster's Quarto Dictionary for the School Room.—At a meeting of the Board of Public Instruction of St. Louis, March 13, 1849,

'*Resolved*. That a copy of Webster's Unabridged Quarto Dictionary be placed upon the desk of each teacher in the Grammar department of the St. Louis Public Schools, as a book of reference for teachers and pupils.'

'As an American, I am proud of the work It is gratifying to see that it gives such universal satisfaction. I shall recommend it as the standard in the public schools of this State.'

THOS. H. BENTON, Jr.
Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa.

The town of North Brookfield, noted for thrift and public spirit, have voted to place a copy in the school-house of each of their nine districts.

Springfield Republican.

Mr. Bancroft's new vol.—The fourth of his "History of the United States,"—will be published in September, and the fifth, which is nearly all written, will follow in the coming spring. The sheets of the fourth have been read by a friend of ours, who thinks the Quebec Campaign, and the character of PITT, which it contains, will be received as the most splendid specimens of historical writing yet furnished by this country.

The Roman General Marius replied to the Gaul who sent him a challenge, "If you are tired of life, you can go and hang yourself."

A REMEDY.

The Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate, alluding to the various plans proposed for resisting Northern encroachments upon Southern rights, has the following sensible and patriotic remarks:

"The South has a remedy, which if properly used would work a wonderful change in Northern aggressive sentiment. *Let the South learn to live at home!* At present, the North fattens and grows rich upon the South. We depend upon it for our entire supplies. We purchase all our luxuries and necessaries from the North. We do not depend upon ourselves. We do not encourage enterprise, skill and industry at home; but give preference to that of the North. With us every branch and pursuit in life, every trade, profession and occupation is dependant upon the North. For instance, the Northerners abuse and denounce slavery and slaveholders, yet our slaves are clothed with Northern manufactured goods, have Northern hats and shoes, work with Northern hoes, ploughs, and other implements, are chastised with a Northern made instrument, are working for Northern more than Southern profit. The slaveholder dresses in Northern goods, rides a Northern saddle with all the other accoutrements, sports his Northern carriage, patronises Northern newspapers, drinks Northern liquors, reads Northern books, spends his money at Northern watering places, crowds Northern fashionable resorts; in short, his person, his slaves, his farm, his necessaries, his luxuries—as he walks, rides, sleeps, loafs, lounges, or works, he is surrounded with articles of Northern origin.

"The aggressive acts upon his rights and his property arouse his resentment—and on Northern made paper, with a Northern pen, with Northern ink, he resolves and resolves, in regard to his rights! In Northern vessels his products are carried to market; his cotton is ginned with Northern gins; his sugar is crushed and preserved by Northern machinery; his rivers are navigated by Northern steamboats; his mails are carried in Northern stages; his negroes are fed with Northern bacon, beef, flour and corn; his land is cleared with a Northern axe, and a yankee clock sits upon his mantle piece; his floor is swept by a Northern broom, is covered with a Northern carpet, and his wife dresses before a Northern looking glass; his child cries for a Northern toy, crows over a Northern shoe, and is perfectly happy in having a Northern knife; his son is educated at a Northern college, his daughter receives the finishing polish at a Northern seminary; his doctor graduates at a Northern medical college; his schools are supplied with Northern teachers, and he is furnished with Northern inventions and notions.

"The South is thus dependent upon the North. The fault lies with itself. It has the remedy in its own hands. Heretofore, it has only grown the raw materials, the North has manufactured them and reaped all the profits. It has grown rich and prosperous beyond measure; the South has become poor. There should be a change. Necessity and duty alike, demand it. Self-respect and self-preservation require it. The South should manufacture, first, all its *necessaries*—its heavy articles. It has the raw material, water power, and all proper facilities in abundance. When it does this, the North will have learnt a lesson and we shall be independent and prosperous."

The *Cincinnati Atlas* sharply reviews the course of the late Executive of the United States in regard to its Diplomatic appointments, in an article containing a great deal more of truth than flattery. Take the following extracts for a sample of its general truthfulness:

"Two principles of foreign policy have been acted upon by the late administration, which are utterly alien to the American character, and should at once be rejected by the new Administration. The *first* is the idea of meddling with the affairs of foreign nations. Take even the acts of Congress in this particular, and what have we got by them? Our resolutions about the Pope and Germany, if read now, sound infinitely absurd. We congratulated the Pope upon his liberal principles, and he is now struggling to reseat Absolutism upon the Republic of Rome! We congratulated Germany upon her liberties, and posterity will vainly ask, *whom* it was that we congratulated? But we need pursue this chapter no further. We fancy that Congress and the Executive have got pretty well tired of meddling with other people's affairs.

"The *second principle* acted upon by the late President was to make a foreign diplomatic office the mere reward of the most *menial partisan services.* Any nation will be disgraced which acts upon that principle. There is no office which requires more tact, worth, and dignity than that of an ambassador; but what do we find? Men who had performed the meanest political services shoved off into foreign courts because they were not fit for anything at home! Just look at some of them.

"To put in men of this description Mr. Polk enforced one of the most remarkable proscriptions and overturnes which has ever occurred in the annals of any Government. Of thirty-two ambassadors, charges d'affaires, commissioners, and secretaries of legation, he left *only one* remaining! He turned out the entire corps of foreign agents and replaced them with the most desperate and reckless of partisans. The consequence of this is the degradation of our political character abroad, and petty broils with foreign nations about matters with which we never should have intermeddled.

"We notice these things because they are seldom noticed by the press, and because the late Administration vaunted itself about the acquisition of California, while its foreign diplomacy has really disgraced the nation. It has bequeathed the Protocol—the most contemptible of all diplomatic subterfuges—as a legacy to the present Administration."

In 1827—just twenty-two years ago—there were but two railroads in the whole Union; one from Quincy to Boston, made to carry granite for the public buildings in that city; the other from Mauch Chunk, to convey coal from the mines to the place of transportation. Neither was more than a few miles in length, and steam was not used as a locomotive power. At the close of the year 1847 there was actually completed in our country 5,740 miles of railroad, at a cost of $122,525,937. Since that time other roads have been completed, many are in progress, and many more in contemplation. There can scarcely be less than 7,000 miles of railroad now completed in the United States.

Washington Union.

The South Carolina Railroad is doing a most prosperous business. The Charleston Mercury states that during the month of March the revenue from its operations amounted to upwards of one hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars. The Georgia Railroad is equally prosperous.

Alex. Gazette.

One of the greatest benefits afforded by railroads to farming communities is witnessed in the transportation of live stock. This item constitutes a very large proportion of the large business of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The following statement, in a letter published by the Philadelphia American from Mr. Isaac Cunningham, of Clark county, Kentucky, writing at Cincinnati, gives a very strong illustration of the advantages of transporting hogs on railroads, instead of driving them, to market.—*Rich. Times.*

"There was a lot of one hundred and eight fat hogs brought in on the railroad yesterday, from a point eighty miles off. They were put in the cars at 8 o'clock, A. M., and in less than four hours, landed at the depot in the suburbs of Cincinnati. By 4 o'clock, P. M., same day, they were all dressed and hanging on the hooks!

They yielded, on an average, 14 lbs. gut fat—other hogs of the same character, driven the same distance, yielded but 4½ lbs. each. The expense by railroad was 14 cents per hog—on those driven 68½. Nett saving on each hog, $1 16 cents, or a saving on this little lot of $208 80 cents to the owner."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

REPLY OF WILL. B. SHEPARD *to the Communication of the* Hon. EDWARD STANLY, *published in the Register of March 28th.*

When I published a card in the Register some weeks ago, correcting a statement in Mr. Stanly's speech, I did so, solely with the view of exonerating myself from the charge of inconsistency, in voting for Mr Rayner in preference to Mr. Badger, for the United States Senate. I sincerely hoped my statement would answer its purpose, and that the matter would be permitted to pass into the oblivion which awaited it. The friends of Mr. Badger, however, seem not to be so disposed, and my delinquency in voting against him, is, I presume, not to be forgotten.

Mr. Stanly thinks it very extraordinary, that I was not aware of Mr. Rayner's opinions upon the slavery question, because Mr. Rayner was the elector in this District, and frequently addressed the people. Extraordinary as it may seem, the fact is so. I was not present on any occasion when Mr. Rayner addressed the people, and if he discussed or approved of Mr. Badger's views upon slavery, I never heard it. And if he did so, his arguments produced but little effect, for I believe every member from the District except himself, voted for each of the resolutions which passed the Legislature. If my vote against Mr Badger needed a vindication, it received a most triumphant one, in the passage of those resolutions, which Mr. Stanly thought "ridiculous." It is not for me to reconcile the absurdity of electing a man to the United States Senate, and then passing resolutions in direct conflict with his opinions. The only excuse for such conduct is, that a large majority of the Whig party in the Legislature were ignorant of Mr. Badger's opinions on that subject. Nor was it the first time in the history of the legislation of North Carolina, that gentlemen have been selected to represent the interests of the State, whose feelings were lukewarm, and who rather obstructed than advanced these interests. A similar state of things existed in our Legislature in 1840, which resulted in the loss of Mr. Clay's land bill; which, if it were now the law of the land, would furnish North Carolina ample means to execute all her cherished works of internal improvements, without resorting to the precarious resource of taxes, upon an impoverished people.

I have neither the desire or intention to vindicate my course in the legislature: I presume the public feel no interest in the matter, nor am I disposed to trouble them with it.

The only point in which the people of North Carolina can feel any interest, as regards this controversy, is, simply, whether Mr. Badger's opinions upon the power of the Federal Government over the subject of slavery are such as should be entertained by a Senator professing to represent the opinions and interests of the State. This is a grave question, and one amply deserving the attention of the whole people; and as Mr. Badger is a public servant and his friends have provoked this controversy, I will take the liberty of expressing my opinion on the subject. In doing so, I shall judge of Mr. Badger's opinions from his published speech, and his recorded vote, the only fair test by which a public man can be tried.

In order to examine this subject fairly, let us first understand what was this famous Compromise bill, about which we have heard so much, but which is so little understood. I have not the bill within my reach, but I think I can state its meaning very accurately. When the bill to organize a territorial Government for Oregon was before the Senate, a violent controversy arose between the Northern and Southern Senators, upon that feature of the bill which excluded Slavery; the controversy became so warm, that all moderate men were very much alarmed for the safety of the Union, and with a view of an amicable disposition of the subject, the matter was referred to a committee of eight members, four from the North and four from the South; this committee met, and after consultation, reported through its chairman, the Hon. Mr. Clayton, the present Secretary of State, the compromise bill. This bill was regarded as a peace offering, and nearly all the moderate and considerate men, both in Congress and in the country, were in hopes it would pass, and calm this endless and dangerous discussion of Slavery, upon the floor of Congress. What were the features of compromise which this bill embodied? The Northern Senators had contended that they had the right to extend the Wilmot proviso over the Territories of the United States, and that it was the imperative duty of Congress to do it—this the Southern Senators denied. The compromise bill yielded this question on the part of the North, and imposed on Congress the duty of non-interference. Here was one point gained by the South. Again, many of the Northern Senators contended that the inhabitants of the territories had the right to restrict Slavery within their limits, which the Southern denied; the compromise bill prohibited territorial legislatures from passing any law either to prohibit or establish Slavery within the territory. This was another point of concession to the South. The Northern Senators insisted on ratifying the provisional laws of Oregon, one of which prohibited Slavery; the Southern Senators objected. The compromise bill declared such laws should continue in force only until three months after the first meeting of the territorial legislature. Here was a third point of concession yielded by the North. These three questions being settled by the bill, the controversy between the North and the South was narrowed down to a single point; and that was whether under the guaranties of the Constitution and laws of the United States, the citizens of the South possess the right to carry their slaves into our Territories! The Southern Senators maintained the affirmative, the Northern the negative of this proposition; to reconcile which difference, it was agreed in the compromise bill, the question should be submitted to the Supreme Court. If the constitution under circumstances guarantees the rights of the South, the Court would so decide; if it does not, the South would not have resisted; all she asked was a fair decision of the question.

This is a plain, and I think a fair statement of the conditions of the compromise bill; and no man, it seems to me, can doubt, that it would have settled this vexed question upon terms honorable to all sections of the Union.

It was against this bill, that Mr Badger voted in company with (I write from memory,) but two other Senators from slave States, viz: Mr. Underwood from Kentucky, who said his State was desirous of getting rid of Slavery, and Mr. Benton, who is known to be peculiar.

Such, however, was the desire of the Senate of the United States to dispose of the exciting topic, that the bill passed the Senate by a majority of, I think, three-fifths of the Senators. The bill left the slave question where the Constitution left it; this was the leading feature of the bill, and every friend of the peace and quiet of his country should regret that it did not pass the House of Representatives.

Mr. Badger, in his printed speech, assigns his reason for voting against the bill, to be, that the South gained nothing, but surrendered every thing; he says it is his deliberate conviction, that slaveholders should be allowed to settle in California, and then makes an ingenious and technical argument to prove, that Congress have the right to exclude slaveholders from doing so. Knowing then, as he must have known, that there is no probability of Congress ever passing any law to that effect, why did he oppose the only plan which ever will be offered to the slaveholders, of doing what he says they ought to be allowed to do? Mr. Badger argues in his speech, that slavery having been abolished by the laws of Mexico, the Supreme Court would decide against the slaveholder carrying his slaves into the Territory; even if this were so, which many able men deny, why did he not give the slaveholders the benefit of the doubts, and permit them if they choose to run the risk, to carry their property with them to New Mexico and California? They would have been no worse off then than they are at present. What the South surrendered by the compromise bill, I am unable to perceive; the question of slavery in the Territories is either a political or a judicial one; if political, it must be settled by Congress, where we have every assurance the Wilmot Proviso will prevail; if a judicial question, the Supreme Court must ultimately decide it. It is the opinion of some of our ablest constitutional lawyers, including Mr. Webster, that Congress has no right to acquire foreign territory, that it is a *casus omissus* in the Constitution. If this opinion is a sound one, is it not monstrous that Congress should first usurp the power to attach a foreign territory to the Union, and then govern that territory in such a manner as virtually to exclude a large portion of the people of this country from emigrating to it? Yet this is the legitimate deduction from the argument of Mr. Badger's speech.

If there was any reasonable ground for doubt as to what were Mr. Badger's opinions upon the slave question at the time of his re-election to the Senate, all doubts must be removed by the course he pursued during the last session of Congress.—When the annual appropriation bill was before the Senate, Mr. Walker offered an amendment which extended the Constitution and certain laws of the United States over our conquered territories; this amendment was violently opposed by the ultra Northern Senators. Mr. Dayton, a Senator from New Jersey, said in his speech, that he objected to it, because it would alter the position of certain great interests in the country; it would give the Southern slaveholder, removing to California, the protection of the constitution of the United States; he, Mr. Dayton, contending, that at present the constitution does not extend there. Mr. Badger's name, without a word of explanation, is recorded in the minority, voting against this amendment, in company with Dayton, Davis of Massachusetts, Hale, Corwin, and all the violent fanatics. If the old proverb is politically true, that a man is known from his associates, Mr. Badger selects his company, in voting, very unfortunately. He opposed the compromise bill because the South gained too little, I suppose; he voted against Walker's amendment because the South gained too much. I am afraid there never will be that equal justice meted out in Congress, which his nicely balanced mind requires, and in the mean time his constituents must "go to the wall."

Mr. Badger intimated in his speech on the compromise bill, "that he could point out a very just and equitable mode which would save the honor of all the parties to this agitating question," and although twice asked on the floor of the Senate what that was, I believe he has never yet divulged it;—I suppose it is quietly reposing alongside of his friend Benton's plan of the Mexican campaign; and it is to be hoped for the benefit of posterity, when all the wars are over, they will both be published.

That Mr. Badger is a Southern man with Northern principles, it seems to me no man can doubt who is willing to admit his speech and his votes as evidence of his opinions. When the resolutions which passed the last Legislature were before the House of Commons, they were bitterly opposed by his particular friends, one of whom called them "a trap for Mr. Badger." These resolutions are mild and temperate in their character, and under other circumstances, they would have passed the House of Commons as they did the Senate, without serious opposition. Mr. Badger and his friends certainly have no right to complain that the members of the Legislature did not shape their course to suit his peculiar views. He was treated with extraordinary courtesy and great tenderness, considering the nature of the case. The resolutions are presumed to speak the sentiments of the people of North Carol

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1849.

THE PLANK ROAD MEETING.

An all absorbing interest was manifested in the meeting of the Stockholders in this Company on Wednesday and Thursday last. Out of 988 shares subscribed absolutely, 940 were represented in person or by proxy, and 40 shares of the unrepresented stock is held in Salisbury, Wilmington, and Bladen county. So that only 8 shares held in and about this place were unrepresented in the meeting. Besides the unconditional subscriptions present, several gentlemen were here representing the conditional subscribers at Little River Factory, Watson's Bridge, Randolph, and Carthage, who were, upon successive motions, invited to seats in the meeting, and to express their opinions upon the principal matters which came before it.

The meeting was organized by calling Judge Strange to the Chair, and appointing Maj. D. G. McRae Secretary. A committee, consisting of Messrs. George McNeill, T. N. Cameron, J. G. Shepherd, T. S. Lutterloh, and John H. Hall, was appointed to ascertain the amount of stock represented, and to report a system of Bye-laws to govern the Corporation, under the charter. These duties were performed, the first as above stated, and the second by defining the duties of the President and Directors, and Treasurer. The salary of the President was fixed at only $500, and necessary travelling expenses,—a general desire being felt not to jeopard the success of the enterprise by paying high salaries. The salary of the treasurer was left discretionary with the Board of Directors, in whom that appointment is vested.

Another committee was appointed, consisting of Judge Strange, Hon. J. C. Dobbin, W. Winslow, J. G. Shepherd, and Arch'd A. T. Smith, Esqs, to report upon a legal question raised before the meeting was so full, whether the State was not in fact, already a stockholder, by virtue of the charter, though the subscription authorized by it had not actually been made. At that moment, if the State could have been regarded as a stockholder to the amount of $40,000, a majority (about $45,000) of all the stock would not have been present. The committee negatived the idea that the State was a Stockholder, until the subscription shall have been made—though at the time the report was made the question was of no practical importance, as a majority of all the stock, even if the State were included, was represented.

This matter having been disposed of, Mr. George McNeill moved that the location of the route be committed to the discretion of the President and Directors, after the making of the requisite surveys, and the collection of full information. To which Mr. MacRae moved an amendment, that the meeting at once proceed to fix upon the route, and designating the Northern route, via Little River Factory, Watson's Bridge, Asheborough, Franklinsville, and Lexington. This motion led to a long and interesting discussion, between the mover, and Hon. J. C. Dobbin, E. J. Hale, Judge Strange, E. L. Winslow, G. Makepeace of Randolph, and Jas. Banks. At sun-down, without taking a question, the meeting adjourned till 10 o'clock on Thursday morning. The amendment was opposed by Messrs. Strange, Banks, and Hale, on the ground, not of opposition to the route indicated, but of want of that full information, to be obtained by surveys, &c., necessary to come to a clear understanding of the advantages and disadvantages of the various routes proposed.

On Thursday and Friday the meeting continued with unabated interest, discussing and voting on the various propositions incident to the commencement of a new and important enterprize. It would be uninteresting to many of our readers abroad, and unnecessary to those at home, to give a detail of all those discussions, propositions, and decisions. The debates were marked by great animation and earnestness, and occasionally by great ability.—They were participated in by the Honorable Chairman, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, Dr. T. N Cameron, Messrs. D. G. Mac Rae, J. G. Shepherd, James Banks, E. L. Winslow, George McNeill, John H. Hall, W. Winslow, J. H. Cook, John Winslow, J. G. Cook, J. Martine, A. A. T. Smith, T. Waddill, E. J. Hale, and perhaps others, of this place, and by Col. John Morrison of Moore, and Mr. Makepeace of Randolph.

The most important decision made was the adoption of the following Preamble and Resolutions, (presented by Maj. Mac Rae,) by an almost unanimous vote:—

The stockholders, now assembled, deeply regret that the State is not represented in the present meeting, and would now gladly adjourn to some future day without any action, to have the benefit of the advice and assistance of His Excellency the Governor, and the members of the Board of Internal Improvement; but the meeting having been called while there was only a subscription of $25,000, and the stockholders having assembled under that call, some of them from a distance and at considerable expense, it would be scarcely just to them, to dissolve the meeting and compel them to assemble again, or have no part in the organization of the Company. Besides this, the stockholders find at this time an unusual degree of zeal and enthusiasm in the proposed work, and a disposition to go heartily into it, which they are unwilling to encounter the risk of subsiding before any action; but chiefly are they influenced by the consideration, that a large amount of conditional subscription has been offered, making the whole amount required for the completion of the scheme, which they are anxious to secure, and if not now secured they may never again have an opportunity of securing. Therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of the stockholders, in General Meeting assembled, the most eligible route for the contemplated Plank Road, is what is called the *Upper Route*,—crossing Little River at or near Murchison's Factory; thence to Deep River at or near Watson's Bridge, or by Carthage; and through the counties of Randolph and Davidson to its terminus.

Resolved, That the President and Directors are hereby instructed to have both the Upper and Middle Routes examined by a competent Engineer, and as soon as said examinations are completed to or near the village of Ashborough, or Franklinsville, in Randolph county, then the said President and Directors shall proceed with all convenient despatch to locate the said Plank Road on that route which, in the opinion of the Engineer, with the concurrence of the President and Directors, will be most advantageous to the interest of the stockholders and the State.

Resolved, That we are pleased to see the interest manifested in the Plank Road scheme by our fellow citizens in different parts of the State, particularly by those residing contiguous to South Carolina, in the counties of Richmond and Anson; that although we deem it of paramount importance to adopt one or the other of the upper routes for the main stem, yet we are duly sensible of the great importance of a connection with the cotton growing country of the Pee Dee, and shall at the earliest opportunity throw a branch in that direction.

The approximation to unanimity in favor of these resolutions was arrived at after the withdrawal of the original resolution of Mr. McNeill, and the amendment of Mr. McRae. After the rejection, by a very close vote, of a proposition to adjourn till the 25th inst. in order to afford an opportunity for the State to be represented. After the rejection of another proposition, also by a close vote, to refer the location of the route to a called meeting of the Stockholders. After the rejection of still another proposition, by a large majority, to have a survey of the Southern route also. The preamble and resolutions were adopted as a compromise of extreme opinions and wishes on both sides, and would finally have been unanimously agreed to, but for the unwillingness of some stockholders to express any preference for one route over another, until after a survey, and until the State could be represented.

Letters were read from Governor Manly, expressing a deep interest in the success of this work, and stating that the notice given to him was too short to allow of a meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements, to attend in person or by proxy. This was greatly to be regretted, but it was the result of circumstances over which the subscribers here had no control; for as soon as over $40,000 was unconditionally subscribed, the Governor and Public Treasurer were notified. Until that amount was subscribed, no reason existed for giving such notifications; whilst the Commissioners were directed by the Charter to call a General Meeting so soon as $25,000 were subscribed. The action here was altogether in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, and it is to be regretted that it placed it out of the power of the State to be represented, and yet required the Stockholders to hold their meeting at the time they did.

After disposing of all these various propositions, the Company proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows:—

For President,

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Esq. of Fayetteville.

For Directors,

CHAS. T. HAIGH,	THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
ALFRED A. MCKETHAN,	DAVID A. RAY,
HENRY L. MYROVER,	EDMUND J. LILLY,
JOHN H. COOK,	JOHN D. STARR.
GEORGE MCNEILL,	

We heartily congratulate the Company on their success in securing so respectable and competent a Board for the management of its affairs. Every one of them deeply interested in the prosperity of this town, and of that region from which its trade principally comes; every one leading business men, and large property holders, in the place;—the public has an ample guaranty that all the interests involved will be faithfully and ably controlled. As an evidence of their standing among their fellow citizens, we may mention, that with every citizen in town to select from, and among very many gentlemen voted for, the whole nine Directors were elected on the first ballot. The only thing to be regretted, is, that the conditional subscriptions in the up country had not been absolute, so that a portion of the Directory might have been selected from among them.

We ought to have mentioned, in its proper place, that after the election of President on Friday afternoon, the ballot for Directors was postponed, for want of time for so laborious a process, till Saturday morning. That Judge Strange then, in a handsome and patriotic address, (being about to leave town,) vacated the Chair, which he had filled with marked ability and skill. A vote of thanks to him was passed by acclamation. The President of the Company, Mr. Winslow, was then called to the Chair.

After the election of Directors, and a few other matters had been passed upon, (among them, votes of thanks to Majors MacRae and Cook for their zeal and ability in the cause; and to the proprietors for the use of the spacious Hall in which the meeting had been so handsomely accommodated,) a motion being made to adjourn, Mr. Winslow returned his thanks for the generous confidence reposed in him, by his unsolicited election to so important and responsible an office, pledging his most faithful exertions towards the success of the work. The Company then adjourned till the next regular meeting,—subject, of course, to an earlier call by the President and Directors.

The Carolinian says that there was but "one dissenting voice" to the adoption of the resolutions of the Plank Road Company. This is a mistake. We know of three who voted against the resolutions; and the three represented five absent stockholders. They were opposed to the designation of any route in the present stage of the business,—as were many other Stockholders, who, however, did not think it worth while to vote against the resolutions, after the question had been, in another form, decided against their views.

We have received a communication from a friend at Lawrenceville, complaining, that agents were sent to Randolph, Davidson, &c. to call meetings, make speeches, &c., in favor of the Plank Road, whilst no such efforts were made in the Pee Dee country; and that no books were opened in the Pee Dee country nearer than Troy or Rockingham.

These complaints do great injustice to Fayetteville. No agents were sent and no meetings called, from this place. The people of Randolph, of their own motion entirely, called a meeting, and it was considered respectful to send a Delegation to attend it. They did not go at all to Davidson. If any meeting had been held in the Pee Dee country, Delegates would doubtless have been sent there also.

As to the subscription books, they were authorised to be opened (out of this county,) at four places on the Northern route, and at three places on the Southern route. If the Commissioners on the Southern route did not, except at Troy, (and perhaps at Rockingham,) open the books at all, surely Fayetteville ought not to be blamed. And if, when they were opened, only one single public spirited gentleman could be found, on the whole Southern route, to make a subscription, that should not be imputed as a fault to Fayetteville.

The fact is, unfortunately, that in the up country, on all the routes, public opinion has not been sufficiently concentrated, until too late for action. This was not the fault of Fayetteville. Every possible opportunity has been availed of by her to give all sections a fair chance.

Extraordinary Snow Storm.—On Sunday last, the 15th of April, we had a snow storm here of unheard-of severity, we suppose, for this season and climate. It commenced slightly early in the morning; but about 9 o'clock A. M. the snow began to fall thickly, and continued until 5 P. M., having in the mean time accumulated on level places to the depth of upwards of four inches.—During the day and night icicles formed in abundance.

What the effect may be on vegetation remains to be seen. But the unseasonable nature of this visitation may be judged from the fact, that on the preceding day, Saturday, we had gathered a number of ripe strawberries from our garden. We see the leaves on many trees already withered.

P. S. A telegraphic despatch informs us that the snow extended to Camden and Columbia, S. C., and that in Georgia and Alabama a severe frost on Sunday night has *killed all the young Cotton!* It will be necessary to replant the whole crop. This is a great calamity. In this State we presume but little Cotton was up. At Raleigh the snow was slight, and there was none at Petersburg, though very cold and cloudy.

Mutual Life Insurance Company.—The Company under this title, incorporated by our late Legislature, has gone into operation. See Advertisement in this paper. We wish it all possible success.

There are two Whig candidates for Congress in the Metropolitan District of Virginia, viz: Messrs. Botts and Lee; and a bitter feud exists between their respective partizans. Of course a Locofoco will be elected. The Union thinks that the Locofocos may carry every District but one in the State.

The Women of the Revolution.—In publishing the following tribute to the patriotism of the Ladies of North Carolina during the Revolution, we take occasion to express an earnest desire, that gentlemen in Mecklenburg, Rowan, Iredell, &c. would even at this late day take some pains to examine any old Records or Correspondence, and to commit to writing any traditionary evidence, likely to throw light on the important events of that period. There is the more need of this now, since it is intimated that Messrs. Bancroft, and Sparks, may possibly, in their forthcoming Histories, decide adversely to the genuineness of the Mecklenburg Declaration of May 20th, 1775.—There are many causes which will make such a decision peculiarly ungrateful to North Carolina, even though the equivalent Resolves of the 31st May 1775 be prominently admitted, as they must be, to be beyond doubt authentic.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE LADIES OF NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE REVOLUTION.

Among the many Revolutionary documents which have survived to the present time, none demand more special attention than those which follow. In their contest for civil and religious freedom, our forefathers were animated by a spirit which has called forth universal admiration.—Undoubtedly, this spirit was produced by many co-operating causes—but among its many supports a very prominent place must be given to the lively patriotism of the Ladies of that time. They who bore their parts in the council chamber and on the battle field, were sustained by the assurance, that at home bright eyes and warm hearts were deeply interested in their success. For in those days, Sisters urged on their brothers—Maidens sent forth their lovers—Mothers contributed their sons, and Wives gave up their husbands, to the cause of their country and of their God.

In Vol. 1 of "The American Archives," can be found the following "Association signed by fifty-one ladies of Edenton, N. C. Oct. 25, 1774."

"As we cannot be indifferent on any occasion that appears to affect the peace and happiness of our country; and as it has been thought necessary for the public good to enter into several particular Resolves by a meeting of Members of Deputies from the whole Province, it is a duty that we owe, not only to our near and dear relations and connexions, but to ourselves, who are essentially interested in their welfare, to do every thing (as far as lies in our power to testify our sincere adherence to the same; and we do therefore accordingly subscribe this paper as a witness of our fixed intention, and solemn determination to do so."

The existence of this paper makes us deeply regret that no one has yet discovered copies of "The Associations of the Ladies," in the counties of Mecklenburg and Rowan. For they would be wreaths of immortal honor to their signers. The Ladies of Edenton applauded the Resolves of the first Provincial Convention which met at Newbern Aug. 24, 1774, before collision had taken place between the Colonies and Great Britain.—But the Ladies of Mecklenburg and Rowan showed that even bloodshed, and the loss of the defenders of their firesides, could not frighten them, from giving an earnest "God speed you" to the signers and to the supporters of the Mecklenburg Declaration. A notice of the first of the following papers can be found in Dr. Foote's "Sketches of N. Carolina." The present is supposed to be the first publication of the proof of the existence of the second. We leave the young men of our own time to judge what effect these Declarations of Independence from Tory sweethearts must have had on the heroes of '76. We are indebted to the patriotic researches of Dr. Joseph Johnson of Charleston, S. C. for the following Editorial article. (It can be found in the "South Carolina and American Gazette, No. 908, Friday, Feb. 2d to 9th, 1776":)—

"A North Carolina correspondent who signs himself, "Philogune, informs us, 'That the young Ladies of the best families in Mecklenburg County, in North Carolina, have entered into a voluntary Association, that they will not receive the addresses of any young gentlemen of that place, except the brave volunteers who cheerfully served in the expedition to South Carolina, and assisted in subduing the Schovolite Insurgents: The Ladies being of opinion that such persons as lazily stay basking at home when the important calls of their Country demand their military service abroad, must certainly be destitute of that nobleness of sentiment, that brave manly spirit which qualify the gentleman to be the Defender and Guardian of the Fair sex.' Our correspondent adds, 'This is the substance of the Association; And we hear that the Ladies in the adjacent county of Rowan have desired a similar Association to be drawn up, and prepared immediately for signing.'"

The "Schovolite Insurgents," alluded to in this Declaration, seemed to have been the royalists who lived in the fork between the Broad and Saluda Rivers in S. Carolina. William H. Drayton, and the Rev. William Tennent visited this district in 1775, and invited its settlers to join the large majority of their countrymen in defence of their common rights. But, partly through zeal for their Sovereign, and partly by the management of ambitious and misguided men, these royalists took up arms against the cause of the Colonies. Late in the fall of 1775, the Provincial Congress sent a force under the command of Colonel Richardson and Colonel Thompson against these insurgents and completely subdued them.—Among the troops in this expedition, were nine hundred men from N. Carolina, sent forth by the combined energy of Love and Patriotism. This "Association of Young Ladies" must have been signed very late in 1775, or early in 1776.

The Ladies in Rowan County imitated the example of the Ladies in Mecklenburg, by signing similar Associations, according to the expectation of Philogune. Although we have not even the substance of their declaration (except by inference,) yet we have sure evidence of the manner in which the old men and the young men of '76 received these expressions of sympathy in their efforts. In the manuscript Record of the proceeding of the Committee of Rowan County, there is the following entry, under the date, May 8, 1776.

"A Letter from a number of young Ladies in the County directed to the Chairman, requesting the approbation of the Committee to a number of resolutions enclosed, entered into and signed by the same young Ladies, being read,

'Resolved, that this Committee present their cordial thanks to the said young Ladies for so spirited a performance; look upon their Resolutions to be sensible and polite,—that they merit the honor and are worthy the imitation of every young Lady in America.

The Committee adjourned to Committee in course.

'Wm. Sharpe, Sec'y. Sam'l Young, Ch'n."

The document from which this extract is made was brought to light by the Rev. Mr. Rockwell, of Iredell county—to whose praiseworthy zeal in hunting for revolutionary papers we are under many obligations. The publication of these Associations renders entirely reasonable the untiring exertions of the people of Mecklenburg and Rowan counties in behalf of their country, which earned for their homes that honorable distinction "The Hornet's Nest." C. P.

J. P. Mabry, Esq., has been appointed, by the Postmaster Gen., Postmaster at Lexington, N. C.

The New York Election.—The Whigs have gained a great triumph over the Coalition of Locofocos and Abolitionists. They have elected the Mayor by about 4,200 majority. They have also elected three Judges of the Superior Court, two Judges of the Marine Court, and 27 out of 36 Aldermen.

In Brooklyn and Albany, likewise, the Whigs obtained equally signal triumphs.

Mr. Shepard's attack on Mr. Badger.—We do not at present offer any remarks on the ill-natured article by Mr. Shepard, only because it demands a more full and authoritative refutation than we are prepared to give to it. We will only say of it at present that in our opinion a more unjust attack upon a North Carolina Whig Statesman was never made even by a Locofoco party press.

Wanton Outrage.—A week or two ago the flower garden of a Lady in this town was entered at night, and robbed of various plants, which were torn up by the roots, and carried off. Among them were a very beautiful and costly Rose Tree, which the owner had selected in Baltimore, and carefully brought from thence, several Peonies, Tulips, Hyacinths, &c. Some of them were in bloom, and some in bud; and the Lady thinks that she would recognize them if found. She will give a reward for any information respecting them on application at this office. Such an outrage should be punished, and we hope that efforts will be made to detect the perpetrator.

Another, more shocking.—We learn that on Saturday night last, some fiend entered the stable of Mr. Thos. J. Curtis, and cut off the leg of a valuable Mare belonging to him. It was of course necessary to knock the poor creature in the head We hope the authorities of the town will offer suitable rewards for the discovery of such wretches.

Another Hoax.—The letter from Chapel Hill, to the Petersburg Intelligencer, announcing that the Degree of D. D. had been conferred on the Rev. Mr. Phillips of our University, turns out to have been another hoax from that place. We fear that the young gentlemen of our College will acquire an unenviable notoriety—the *many* honorable being made to suffer for the evil propensities of the *one* trickster. In the case in question, the merits of the gentleman named gave to the story a credibility which "a letter from Chapel Hill" might not otherwise have obtained.

Omission.—The N. C. Argus reminds us that Anson County was accidentally omitted from our list of the counties composing the 3d Congressional District. The Argus may rest assured that we would be very loth to take Anson from that good Whig District. If we had omitted Lincoln, or Edgecombe, or some such Locofoco county, it might be supposed that we had some design in it. The following is the District:—

Moore, Richmond, Montgomery, Stanly, Cabarrus, Anson, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, and Lincoln.

Proscription.—The Locofoco papers are complaining of the appointment of George Little, Esq. of Raleigh, as Marshal for the State of North Carolina, in the place of Wesley Jones, Esq. Mr. Little is a Whig; Mr. Jones a Loco. They are both highly respectable, worthy gentlemen, and both unquestionably well qualified to perform in an acceptable manner, the duties of the office. Why therefore, it may be asked, was Mr. Jones removed? We do not know whether he *was* removed, or whether his term had expired, and Gen. Taylor merely declined to re-appoint him; but in either case, we think we know, without any special information, why the change is made.

Many thousands of North Carolinians well remember Gen. Beverly Daniel, who, almost from time immemorial, had filled, honesty and efficiently, the office of Marshal. During all the mutations of party, and changes of Administration, up to the days of Van Burenism, we believe, Gen. Daniel had been appointed and re-appointed to that office. But at last even he was superseded, (either removed or not re-appointed, we forget which,) for opinion's sake; and Mr. Jones took his place. We have heard that the mortification of being turned out in his old age killed the venerable ex-Marshal. An officer put in under these circumstances ought to have been removed, though we have too kindly a feeling towards Mr. Jones to wish that his fate may be any otherwise like that of his predecessor.

More against Colored People in Ohio.—A bill introduced into the Ohio Legislature by Mr. Chase, prohibits all black or mulatto persons from entering the State, excepting for temporary residence, and also renders them incapable of acquiring or holding real or personal property.

Yet Ohio is the hot-bed of Abolitionism! Perhaps, however, they could not better show their regard for the negro than by keeping him away from such a State.

Great Robbery.—The banking office of Mr. Blanchard, of New Orleans, was robbed on the 7th inst. of $6,000 in money, and $200,000 in notes. Mr. B. offers to let the rogue keep the money if he will return the notes.

"Save me from my friends."—This will doubtless be the exclamation of President Polk when he hears that Senator Foote of Mississippi is engaged in writing a vindication of the policy of the late Administration.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

The foregoing is an extract from an article of the Fayetteville Observer's, of Tuesday last, on the subject of the intended Plank Road from Fayetteville to Salisbury. And the inferences that we think are plainly deducible from it, are—first, that the road will certainly be built; and secondly, that the "Northern route" will be almost as certainly adopted. The work, then, we presume, will pass through Moore, the South-Western corner of Chatham, Randolph, and Davidson counties. This, we think, will be an unfortunate direction, both for the State and for the people of Fayetteville. In the first place, it will cross the upper part of the contemplated improvements of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers; and secondly, it will run, for a considerable distance, in the immediate vicinity of the Central Railroad, to be built from Goldsborough to Salisbury. Thus will there be three improvements prepared to transport the same produce—to compete with and destroy each other.

But the weight of opinion among the subscribers at Fayetteville inclines to this route; and it is not for us to say that they have not a perfect right to follow the direction of that inclination. But as a tax-payer and a citizen of the State, which will also be a considerable stockholder in the work, we may be permitted to express our honest convictions without any offence to our Fayetteville friends. And to throw the Cape Fear and Deep River improvements and the Central Railroad entirely out of view for the present, we think that those persons who prefer running the road through the counties above enumerated, instead of striking for the products of "Richmond, Anson, Montgomery, Stanly, Cabarrus, &c." are determined in their choice by an exceedingly short-sighted policy, to say the least of it: and we will illustrate our view of this matter by an anecdote, with which many of them are doubtless familiar. An Englishman and an Irishman were travelling together, and the Englishman, for the purpose of passing off the time, said to the Irishman: "Suppose the devil were now to come upon us, which of us do you think he would carry off?" "Why me, my coorse," replied the Patlander, "because he knows he can have yer Honour whenever he wants ye."

Fayetteville is the market for Moore, Chatham, Randolph and Davidson any how; and a plank road might be run up through those counties at any time hereafter. There would be no danger of losing their trade. But the valley of the Pee Dee forms the natural outlet for the products of Richmond, Anson, Montgomery, Stanly, the lower end of Cabarrus and Union: and when the good people of these counties shall have clearly ascertained that they are not to have a market for their produce where their patriotism rather than their geographical position has taught them to look for it, will they not turn and seek for marts of traffic in other directions, whither they see the finger of Nature plainly pointing them? Suppose they take it into their heads, with the permission of South Carolina, to build a rail road from some point within their borders, to where the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad will cross the Pee Dee, below Cheraw, and carry that scheme into execution, as they evidently have the ability to do, will Fayetteville then be able to command any portion of their trade? Very clearly not, we think. It will assuredly find its way to other and better markets. And is there any thing to prevent our citizens from doing this very thing, after they shall have paid their taxes into the treasury for the benefit of other and more favored sections of the State? Assuredly not. They have done all that patriotism demands. They have consented to be taxed for the construction of works of internal improvement, general and special, from which they will derive but little benefit, individually: and therefore then they would certainly be in nowise culpable now for looking somewhat after their own immediate interest.

Cheraw affords our people a very good market for their cotton; but they begin to see that it will not do to depend upon this production alone.—They must have a market for their Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Peas, Poultry, Potatoes, and every thing else that may be raised on a well-cultivated farm; and as the Fayetteville and Salisbury improvement will fail to come this way, they will doubtless abandon all idea of crossing the hills to seek it, and betake themselves down the valley—the way the water runs. Wadesborough may then become a port of entry itself—for carts and all such craft. We should really have no very great objection to seeing a railroad car whizzing off every morning from this place to Wilmington or Charleston with the products of what Gen. Scott would call this "basin" of the Pee Dee. Eh? It is only about sixty or sixty-five miles to where the Wilmington and Manchester Road will cross.

Counterfeit.—We saw this morning a counterfeit $20 note on the Fayetteville Branch of the Bank of the State, the description of which we gave on the 27th ult. Signatures engraved; eagle on the right hand, instead of wheat field; paper inferior. This one came from Augusta, Geo.

Mr. Venable and the Missouri Compromise.—In our too hurried notice, last week, of the discussion, between Messrs. Kerr and Venable, at Yanceyville, we omitted to state that Mr. Venable expressed decided opposition to the principle of the Missouri Compromise.—*Milton Chronicle.*

Mr. Polk.—The Nashville Whig, in noticing the arrival of the Ex-President in that city, says of him:—

"Mr. Polk looks broken to a wonderful degree since his elevation to the Presidency, his hair having become white; and to look at his worn face, marked by the lines of care, it is enough to convince any one that the honors of office are but a poor compensation for the anxieties and toils incident to public station."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

George Little, of North Carolina, to be United States Marshal for the District of North Carolina.

Philip Clayton, of Georgia, to be Second Auditor of the Treasury of the United States.

The subscribers hereabouts for the Stock of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement Company, had a meeting at Masonic Hall in this town on Monday night, and appointed Dr. F. J. Hill, Gilbert Potter, and B. I. Howze, delegates to the meeting to be held at Pittsboro' on Saturday next, for the purpose of organizing the company. The stock taken here amounts to nearly or quite $20,000.

Wilmington Chronicle.

It is reported in the country, we understand, that the small pox is prevailing in Wilmington. An inquiry among the physicians of the town enables us to say that the report is not true. There is not a case of that disease existing here.—*Ib.*

Mutual Insurance Company.—Mr. John C. Partridge has been unanimously elected by the Directors as Secretary to the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, in place of Mr. James F. Jordan, resigned. Mr. Jordan has accepted the appointment of Secretary to the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

North Carolina Standard.

Plank Road.—A project is on foot to construct a plank road, on the National Road, from Cumberland to Brownsville. It is calculated that the cost will not exceed, for the whole distance of 75 miles, the sum of 90,000 dollars.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, April 13.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Probable rejection of the Navigation Laws —Important Intelligence!—Hostilities resumed between Austria and Sardinia —A Battle expected!—A French Army of 12,000 men to be sent to Italy!

By the arrival of the Steamship Hermann, we are placed in possession of accounts from Europe of nearly 3 days later date than were received by the Boston steamer.

The amount of gold recently received by various mercantile houses in London from California is, in the aggregate, rather more than £10,000.

All the efforts used by the governments of France and Great Britain to renew the armistice between Sardinia and Austria, had failed Hostilities would therefore re-commence, and be carried on with great vigor on both sides. Although European sympathies were strongly enlisted on the side of the Italian cause, yet it was generally feared that King Charles Albert would be beaten by his powerful enemies, who, to the number of 10,000 strong, meditated a direct march upon Turin, there, as Radetzky's Manifesto stated, to negotiate the terms of peace.

The latest accounts from Hungary, abundantly proved that the Imperialists were not making much headway against the Maygars, as success had latterly crowned the arms of the latter, and the Austrians had several times been beaten with considerable loss.

The proposal to appoint the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany, was rejected by the Frankfort Parliament on the 21st of March. This unexpected decision caused great excitement, and would, it was feared, lead to unpleasant consequences between Prussia and Austria.

The Republic of Palermo had rejected the constitution and proposals made by the King of Naples. The French and British fleets were about to withdraw, and the Sicilians were preparing for the hostilities which would immediately ensue.—The King of Naples would with great difficulty keep his throne, as a formidable insurrection was about breaking out in Calabria, and the Neapolitans themselves were unquiet.

A manifestation on the part of the Socialists and Communists was expected at Paris on the 26th. Great military precautions were to be taken by the government to preserve the peace.

A French expedition of 12,000 men was ready to sail immediately, should the Austrians set foot in the Pontifical States.

There was very little change to notice in the markets, during the two days preceding the Hermann's departure.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool on the 24th, only reached about 3500 bales, at firm prices.

In London, it was stated that the Navigation Laws could not be carried, and that they would be rejected in the House of Lords.

A change of Ministry was anticipated.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,

IN bags of 109 lbs. each, from Dr. W. R. Holt's Mill. For sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SON.

April 17, 1849. 63-3w

All persons indebted to the firm of G. & H. MacMillan, up to January 1849, will please call and settle their notes and accounts by the 9th day of June next, as further indulgence cannot be given.

G. & H. MAC MILLAN.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1849. 63-6w

MARRIED,

In this county, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Colton, Mr. J. COOPER POE, of Pittsborough, to Miss MARGARET J., daughter of Mr. Hugh McLean.

In Raleigh, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Dr. CHARLES E. JOHNSON to Miss FRANCES L., daughter of ex-Gov. Jas. Iredell.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Sunday evening last, ELLEN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Lutterloh, aged 5 years and 7 months.

In this county, on the 4th instant, DUGALD JOHNSON, son of Angus Johnson, in the 14th year of his age.

When blooming youth is snatch'd away,
By Death's resistless hand,
Our hearts the mournful tribute pay,
Which pity must demand.
While pity prompts the rising sigh,
Oh! may this truth impressed
With awful power—I too must die!
Sink deep in every breast. [*Com.*

In this county, on the 18th ult. NATHAN KING, Sen. aged 54 years.

In Washington, N. C., E. R. AKENFORD, aged 24 years. Mr. A was one of the few who went from this place with Lieut. Cantwell to the Mexican war. He served in Scott's line till the close of the war, when he returned home with a broken constitution. He has left a young wife to mourn his early death.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 12.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for A C Freeman, A Freeman, Hearne & Davis, T B Long, J A McDonald, Hall, Sackett & Co, M L & R J Holmes, Mickle & Ashe, A H Lindsay, Dr L M Gilham, Hunt & Gardner, D & W McLaurin, J Winecoff & Co, Worth & Sanders, J N Long, J N File, T Haughton, Long & Webb, A M Shipp, Rankin & McLean, Island Ford Co, J D Calisis, Bowman & Daniel, J R & J Sloan, J T Wilbar, Jones, Watson & Co, J Cowles, E W Willkings, L F Carr, J R Maxwell, J Hair, W R McKenzie, T Hair, B G Worth, F J Hill, Boger & Maxwell, C Hall, F Hill, R Norris, T R Tate, H L Myrover & Co, B C Douthet, J Brookshank, A Hunt, T Caldwell & Son, J & T Waddill, T S Lutterloh, Cook & Ludwick, N P Liles, Watts & Reynolds, Dr J A Young, Scott & McAdoo, Tyson & Person, C H Dowd.

April 16.—Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen, (Boats Ben Rush, Diligence and Nelson in tow,) with 2980 Sacks Salt, and goods for J Kyle, C P Haigh & Son, P Taylor, D Johnson, S Boon, S T Hawley & Son, G McNeill, S J Hinsdale, Mrs S J Hart, Rockfish Co, Cross Creek Co, D McNeill, Samson & Worms, J M Beasley, E Fuller, A A McKethan, Ray & Pearce, E W Willkings, S W Tillinghast & Co, W Murphy & Co, M W Holt, D Lindsay, A S Webb & Co, A F Garrett, H A London & Co, H Ledford, J D & R R Gwynn, W A Carrigan, S D Wiggins, E M Holt, Col A S McNeill, H Elliott, M D & W R Smith, Jesse Smith, J T Pfohl, Scott & McAdoo, F Fries, J H Enniss.

April 17—Steamer Gov Graham, with goods for L Culbreth, M Brown & Son, Johnson & Smith, G W Johnson, J F Chambers, P Aderton, E Perry, W Turner, J McIver, G W Brown, Dr G W Brigham, T B Long, Hix & Earnhart, Barnhart & Hix, W G Matthews, S Dillard & Son, Transou & Brothers, Hauser & Wilson, A L Reeze & Son, L Z Wright, J & T Waddill, D & W McLaurin, B Rose & Son, E Fuller, Boner & Crist, and W L McGary.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 6.—Brig Orchilla from Charleston, Br. Brig Dawn from St. Thomas; Schrs. John Story from New York, Jas. G. King from do. 7.—Brig Hylas from Boston; Schrs. Gen. Scott from New York, S. E. Vincent from do., H. Westcott from do., Eliza Warren from Wiscasset, Me., E. Hines from Boston, Florida from Philadelphia, Julia Eliza from do. 8.—Brig Naragansus from Boston; Schrs. Agenoria from Matapoiset, Mass., Martha B. from Shallotte. 9.—Brig Tangier from Matanzas; Schrs. Geneva from Searsport, Maine, D. P. Woodbury from Shallotte, John Snow from N. York, Olympus from do. 10.—Brig Osceola from Boston; Schrs. Urania from New York, E. S. Powell from do., Mary Powell from do., Marion from Little River, Tennessee from Searsport, Me. 11.—Brigs Charles Heath from Philadelphia, B. G. Hinckley from Boston; Schrs. L. P. Smith from N. York, Ruby from Boston. 12.—Brig Jerome from New York; Schrs. George Hoffman from Philadelphia, Lucy & Nancy from New York, Martha Washington from Salem, Mass., Express from Jacksonville, Purse from do.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—April 17.

Brandy, p'ch,	35 a 40	Lard,	6½ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	28 a 30	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	5¾ a 6½	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6¼	Oats,	30 a
Corn,	50 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2¾ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	3¾ a 4¼	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	70 a 75
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2¼
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

REMARKS.—Cotton has declined; principal sales at 6 cts. Flour 3¾ to 4¼. Corn 50. Bacon 5½ to 6½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 7 to 8. Corn 53. Fayetteville Flour 4 50 to 5 00. Lard 7½ to 8. Lumber; sales dull; Flooring Boards 7 00; Wide 5 00; Scantling 4 00. Mill Timber $2 to $7. Soft Turpentine 2 10 to 2 15; Hard 1 10 to 1 20.—Spirits 27 to 27½ Tar 1 12½.

At Cheraw, Cotton 5 to 6½. Sales about 100 bales. Bacon 6 to 8. Corn 45 to 50. Flour 4 to 4 50. Salt, Sack, 1 75

At New York, Cotton steady at 7¼ to 7¾ for fair Uplands. Breadstuffs dull. Flour 4 50 to 5 00. Corn 50 to 57.

At Charleston, Cotton 5¾ to 7½. Flour 5 to 5¼. Corn 52 to 58.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,264,574 bales, against 1,841,783 last year.

CORN.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the undersigned, of the State of North Carolina and county of Stanly, being sufferers by the burning of Montgomery Court House, in order to entitle themselves to the relief afforded by the Hertford act, have, according to the directions of said act, made entries, and now advertise the metes and boundaries of lands which by grants and mesne conveyances, duly executed, became the property of Henry Delamothe, Esq., and which by his last will and testament and a decree of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, now belong to the subscribers. The said lands are all situated in the county of Montgomery, State of North Carolina, in various bodies, and bounded as follows:

220 *acres* on both sides of Uwharry river, at the mouth of Cedar creek, adjoining G. Baton, Benj. Bell, A. and E. Kron, and Ch. Halton; beginning at the mouth of Big branch, on the No. point; thence as said branch 50 poles to the mouth of a ravine by large projecting rocks; thence as said ravine So. 83° E't, 44 p; thence E't 38 p; thence So. 24° E't 110 p. to a poplar, thence E't 64 p; thence No. 190 p. to Ch. Halton's corner of his Jos. Bell tract; thence W't 127 p; thence No. 127 p. across Cedar creek above the mouth; thence So. 22° W't across Uwharry river to a stake on the river bank; thence No. 77° W't 14 p; thence So. 59° W't 18 p; thence So. 85° W't 60 p; thence South 35° West 16 p; thence South 85° West 20 p. to a stake on the river bank; thence up the various courses of the river to a stake opposite the mouth of the Big branch; thence across the river to the beginning.

250 *acres* East of Uwharry river, on Dutchman's creek, adjoining Benj. Bell, Nancy Bell, Jonathan Bell, and A. & E. Kron; beginning on a post oak, So side of the Fayetteville road where it crosses Dutchman's creek; thence No. 89° E't 167 p; thence So. 10° E't 50 p; thence So. 80° E't 47 p. to a pine by 2 pine-s, No. back of creek; thence So. 22° E't 49 p; thence No. 80° W't 54 p; thence So. 19° E't 157 p; thence So. 82° W't 140 p. to N. Bell's line; thence No. 100 p; thence So. 80° W't 108 p; thence No. 10° W't 127 p; thence No. 80° E't 28 p. to the beginning.

850 *acres* E ast of Uwharry, on Dutchman and Cedar creeks, adjoining Benj. Bell, A. & E. Kron, B. Ebbs, and N. Smart; beginning on a pine by 2 pines, No. bank of the creek above Nash's island; thence No. 64° E't 156 p. to a ch. oak; thence No. 24° W't 115 p. to a poplar; thence E't 64 p; thence No. 110 p; thence E't 300 p; thence So. 22° W't 280 p. to an old corner on the top of Scott mountain; thence So. 40° E't 160 p. to a lit. oak, No. of the road; thence So. 80° W't 212 p. to a beech tree on Dutchman's creek; thence No. 64° W't 174 p; thence No. 38° W't 150 p; thence No. 22° W't 40 p. across the creek to the beginning.

250 *acres* on Uwharry river, East side, adjoining A. H. Sanders, Jos. Harley, Wm. Morris, Ch. Halton, and Th. L. Cotton; beginning at the mouth of the Great branch, on the upper point, thence up the river 23 p; thence So. 73° E't 120 p; thence E't 102 p. to a white oak, a corner of Jos. Harley's; thence So. 30° E't 34 p; thence So. 9° W't 184 p; thence No. 81° W't 34 p. to Wm Morris's corner on the Haw branch; thence So. 67° W't 98 p; thence So. 23° E't 154 p; thence W't 35 p. to a post oak, Ch. Halton's corner; thence No. 74 p; thence No. 45° W't 135 p. to Halton's other corner post oak; thence No. 23° E't 16 p; thence So. 78° E't 68 p. to Th. L. Cotton's corner beech on the Haw branch; thence No. 12° E't 184 p. to a red oak; thence No. 7° W't 60 p. to a stake on the Great branch; thence So. 26° W't 76 p; thence No. 70° W't 100 p. to a sour-wood; thence No. 20° E't 90 p. to the river; thence with it to the beginning.

350 *acres* E't of Uwharry, on the Haw branch and Cat-tail creek, adjoining Jos. Harley, Mrs. Davis, and W. Lomax; beginning on a small ash, Jos. Harley's corner, near a spring on the No. side of Back mountain; thence No. 100 p; thence No. 86° E't 64 p; thence No. 10° E't 36 p; thence E't 58 p; thence No. 32° E't 16 p; thence E't 24 p; thence So. 20° E't 118 p. to a hickory on the E't side of the Mosley branch; thence No. 70° E't 43 p; thence So. 31° E't 18 p. to a white oak; thence So. 180 p. to a red oak; thence W't 180 p. to Lomax's corner; thence No. 10° W't 132 p. to a red oak; thence So. 80° W't 40 p. to the beginning.

350 *acres* East of the Yadkin, on the waters of McLean's creek of Uwharry, adjoining Jos. Russell, Nelson and Wm. Harris, Wm. Hill, A. and E. Kron, and Jn. Cramp; beginning on an ash tree near a branch; thence No. 74° E't 176 p. to N. Harris's line; thence So. 4° W't to his corner poplar 74 p; thence So. 85° E't 140 p. to his and Wm. Harris's corner; thence So. 35° E't 126 p; thence So. 6° W't 106 p; thence So. 5° W't 18 p; thence No. 85° W't 212 p; thence No. 13° W't 240 p. to the beginning.

150 *acres* East of Pedee river, on Rocky creek, adjoining S. H. Christian, Jn. Malone, R'd Smith, and Wm. Braton; beginning on a stake on Rocky creek, at the point where Mason's old line crosses the same; thence So. 13° E't 170 p. to Mason's old corner; thence So. 77° W't 114 p. to a pine; thence No. 31° W't 68 p. to the head of a branch; thence as said branch to little Rocky creek; thence up the latter to Mason's line; thence with that line to big Rocky; thence as said creek to the beginning.

245 *acres* East of Pedee, on Island creek, adjoining E. Doherty, A. and E. Kron, R. J. Steele, and N. Bell; beginning on a pine on the So. side of Island creek; thence No. 10° W't 120 p; thence No. 73 W't 104 p; thence No. 16° E't 160 p. to Steele's line; thence with said line So. 74° E't 36 p. to his corner; thence with his other line No. 10° E't 155 p. to his other corner; thence to and with N. Bell's line No. 103 p; thence No. 80° E't 64 p; thence So. 10° E't 40 p; thence No. 82° E't 64 p; thence So. 22° W't 350 p. to the beginning.

130 *acres* on the waters of Denson's fork of Little river, adjoining Wm. Hurley; beginning on a forked poplar, East of a small branch; thence So. 15° W't 179 p; thence No. 75° W't 90 p; thence No. 15° E't 179 p; thence So. 75° E't 90 p. to the beginning.

235 *acres* in the fork of the Yadkin and Uwharry rivers, adjoining Wm Hill, Rd. Bell, N. Harris, Jn. Cramp, A. and E. Kron, and Wm. Kirk; beginning at the mouth of Uwharry on the No. point; thence as the said river to a white oak on the river bank, under a high bluff, above a rock table standing rock in the middle of the river; thence over the bluff No. 66° W't 70 p. to a pine; thence No. 21 p; thence No. 64° W't 100 p. to a dog-wood; thence No. 80° W't 100 p; thence No. 20° E't 120 p; thence No. 45° E't 184 p. to a pine on the top of a mountain; thence No. 226 p. to a white oak; thence W't 100 p. to a stake near the Harris path; thence No. 220 p; thence No. 85° W't 20 p. to N. Harris's line; thence So. 184 p. to his corner; thence No. 61° W't 140 p. to his other corner; thence No. 16° E't 127 p. to his corner maple; thence No. 85° W't 32 p; thence No. 13 W't 30 p; thence W't 240 p; thence So. 140 p. to a red oak by a white oak near a road; thence W't 200 p. to a Spanish oak; thence So. 92 p. to Crump's corner; thence So. 44 E't 90 p. to his corner post oak; thence So. 55 W't 52 p; thence So. 65 W't 20 p; thence So. 220 p. to Wm. Kirk's corner; thence So. 80 E't 400 p. to his corner hickory; thence So. 230 p. to his corner red oak; thence E't thence So. 23 p. to the mouth of Dutch John, So. point; thence down the various courses of the Yadkin to the beg.

500 *acres* on the East of Pedee, adjoining Ch. Bell, R. J. Steele, A. and E. Kron, Jn. Tillman, and G. Bruton; beginning at the mouth of Island creek on the No. point; thence No. 83 E't 197 p; thence So. 7 E't 127 p; thence So. 83 W't 27 p; thence So. 16 W't 193 p. with Steele's line; thence No. 74 E't 210 p. to and beyond one of his corners; thence So. 16 W't 220 p; thence No. 74 W't 44 p; thence So. 28 W't 82 p; thence No. 55 W't 204 p. to the Lawrenceville road; thence No. with the road to G. Bruton's corner on the W't side of the road; thence No. 45 W't 196 p. with his line to a poplar near a branch; thence down the branch to a sweet gum; thence No. 45 W't 16 p. to a sycamore on the river bank; thence up the various courses of the river to the lower point of the island at the mouth of the creek; thence along the West of said island its whole extent to the upper point; thence down the East side across the thoroughfare to the beginning.

125 *acres* on Barnes' creek, adjoining Wm. Strider, Lue Sanders, and Jn. Hudson; beginning on a pine, Jn. Hudson's corner; thence E't 90 p; thence No. 130 p; thence W't to and with Lue Sanders' line, 104 p. to the creek at the point where Jn. Hudson's line reaches the same; thence up the creek to the Big branch; thence up the Big branch to the beginning.

100 *acres* on the head of Dawas and Barnes' creeks; beginning on 2 large rocks, one marked C, 40 p. above a meadow; thence So. 179 p. to a red oak by 2 pines; thence E't 90 p; thence No. 179 p; thence W't 90 p. to the beginning.

ADELAIDE & ELIZABETH KRON,
By their Guardian, F. J. Kron.
This 20th day of March, 1849. 59-3mpd

SADDLERY.

A NEW Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Whips, Collars, &c.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Jun. 24, 1849. 52-tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been *appointed* Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is *prepared* to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $250,000. The Hon. Thomas S. Baker was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES

—Among which are—
500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 hhds. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Coppers, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Cassett Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

12 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting, 15 Hearth Rugs.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.
Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mixed Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Markinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Sattinets; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Dollings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazerine, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Pelaccita Silk striped Mahonas; Delaine Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid latter Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Starching Collars and Chemizetts; Circular, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP!

Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 *sides best Spanish Sole Leather,*
5 *tons Swedes and English Iron,*
2 *ditto Castings, of best quality.*

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.
Sept. 23, 1848 34tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 90tf

LIME! LIME!!

1500 CASKS LIME, in excellent order, and superior quality, direct from the kiln at Thomastown, just received and for sale by
H. LEETE.
Jan. 20, 1849. 41-tf

NOTICE.

THE PATENT NETTING LOOM, invented by Mr. John McMullen, of Baltimore, Md., is now in full and successful operation, and is producing a most beautiful article of Netting, suitable for fishing nets, seines, fly nets for horses, &c., which can be supplied to dealers or consumers of the article, at a price far below that of a similar article produced by hand, and is in every respect decidedly superior. Uniformity in the meshes, perfect knots, and almost entire freedom from knots in the twine, adds very much to the beauty and perfection of the work of this machine.

Fishermen, dealers in seines and seine twine, and manufacturers of fly nets, &c., are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens of this article, at No. 74½ Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

WM. E. HOOPER.
Jan'y 15, 1849. 54-13w

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to
B ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

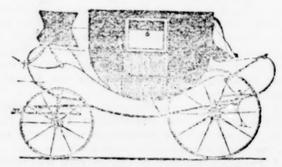
J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf
☞ See your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1849.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster,

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1838, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massilon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.
Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only

Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Cockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owensville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.
Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD second-hand BAROUCHE, with tackling for one or two horses. Cheap.
Apply to
J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C. CHARLES T. GARDNER.
Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

THE PAIN DESTROYER

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness. Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.

By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.

By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.

By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.
Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1848. 19-tf

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account.

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by
HALL & HALL.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

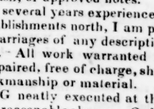
THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

CAPE FEAR



Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.
April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

TO LIBRARY COMMITTEES, MERCHANTS, &c.

GEO. S. APPLETON,

Bookseller, Publisher, and Importer,
No. 164 Chesnut Street, corner of 7th, Swaim's Buildings,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment would beg leave to call the attention of the Public to his large stock of BOOKS, in every department of Literature. The most particular attention is paid to the execution of orders from gentlemen desirous of increasing their Libraries, and Committees in every town and village for the founding of Libraries. His motto is "large sales and small profits," which can be proved by referring to his Catalogue, published every quarter, which will be sent gratis to all parts of the Union, on application, *post paid*. His store is so arranged that visiters can find the Books for themselves, they being classified according to Subjects; so that the Lawyer, Clergyman, Physician, Merchant, Farmer, or Mechanic, can find the Books they are in search of, without the aid of a guide. Every attention is shown to visiters, and it is hoped that strangers will make it a convenient Lounge during their stay in the City.

All orders for Books published in any part of Europe or America punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest prices. Information in regard to any matters pertaining to his business cheerfully given, on application to the Proprietor. Booksellers and Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

March 17, 1849. 60-3m

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

Spring Goods Expected.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

AS the Spring Trade will soon commence, this Company take this method of informing Shippers via Cape Fear River to this place and the interior, that we have the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen, Boats Ben Rush, Nelson, Diligence and Henry Clay. All of said Boats are in good order and condition, having been recently examined and repaired. The Steamer Fayetteville is used as a Receiving Boat at Wilmington. We are thankful for former patronage, and solicit a continuance of our old customers and a large increase of new patrons, pledging ourselves to use our best endeavors to give satisfaction. We have heretofore, in our "printed Circulars," said that we would carry and forward Goods on as favorable terms as any Company on the River,—this offer is still in force, and will be complied with.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 20, 1849. 55tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

To Shippers by the Cape Fear River.

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

BEG leave to say to their patrons in the back country and the public generally,